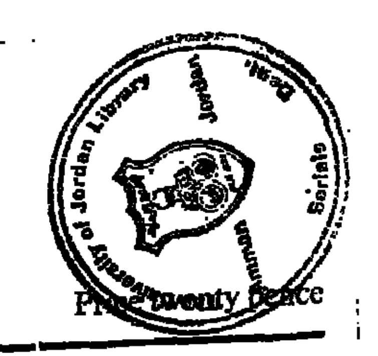
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THE TIMES

WEDNESDAY JANUARY 12 1983

Price twenty pence



Ian Posgate wins High Court fight

Mr Ian Posgate, the leading underwriter won his High Court battle against suspension by Lloyd's of London. He declared his wish to return to underwriting as soon as possible, but the decision does not automatically entitle him to do so. At the time of his suspension Mr Posgate was reported to be earning £322,800 a year with a total income of £600,000.

Page 13
Law report, page 8

Missile safety system 'faulty"

Two circuit-breakers designed to stop missiles being fired were not working properly in an RAF Phantom jet which shot down a £7m RAF Jaguar fighter in West Germany, a court martial was told Page 6

Airport inquiry

Mr Graham Eyre QC said at the opening of the inquiry into the third London airport that he would make "robust" appeals to ministers to force timewasters to pay the inquiry's costs during the adjournments they had caused Page 2

Buñuel honour

Madrid's new Socialist Government has awarded Spain's highest decoration to Señor Luis Buñuel, the film maker and one of the country's leading artists attacked by the Franco regime. He has lived in Mexico for almost 40 years Page 5

Wife baffled

The wife of a Midlands jeweller who vanished with gems from his shops returned from a holiday in the United States and said she was baffled to find him gone Page 3

Mexican anger

Mexico's opposition parties claim the ruling party won local elections by fraudulent means and their angry supporters have seized 40 town halls in protest throughout the country Page 4

Lecturer jailed

A Sheffield law lecturer jailed for contem... after refusing to pay ... fine for playing ... in the street later ... a 28-day sentence for ...lting a police officer Page 3

BL deal near

BL and Honda were said to be close to agreement in negotiations for the joint development and production of an executive class car, which in Britain will succeed the Rover Page 13

Jail siege ends

Prisoners released their captive guards and ended a siege at the former Sing Sing prison, bringing a peaceful conclusion to the first major crisis faced by Governor Mario Cuomo of New York since taking office Page 5

Foot accused

Mr Robert Mellish, former Labour Chief Whip, has accused Mr Michael Foot of seeking peace in the Labour Party at any price by backing Mr Peter Tatchell in the Bermondsey by-election Page 2

Ripper attacked

The family of Peter Sutcliffe, the Yorkshire Ripper, have critized prison authorities after an attack in which he was slashed by another prisoner. Prison psychiatrists have declared Sutcliffe insane Page 3

England fail

A batting collapse cost England victory in their first World Series Trophy cricket match in Sydney after they had dismissed Australia for a modest 180 runs Page 16

Three cent drop in sterling forces up bank lending rates

- **The pound lost more than 3 cents yesterday morning as selling pressure intensified, before recovering when interest rates went up**
- **The big banks, led by Barclays, put up base rates by 1 percentage point to 11 per cent**
- **Government stocks and shares slumped as sterling weakened**
- **Sterling has lost 12 per cent of its value since mid-November when the slide began**
- **In the United States leading banks cut prime lending rates by ½ percentage point to 11 per cent**

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

The worsening slide in the pound forced the big banks to put up borrowing costs for the second time in just over six weeks, dismaying industry and provoking an angry response from the Labour Opposition.

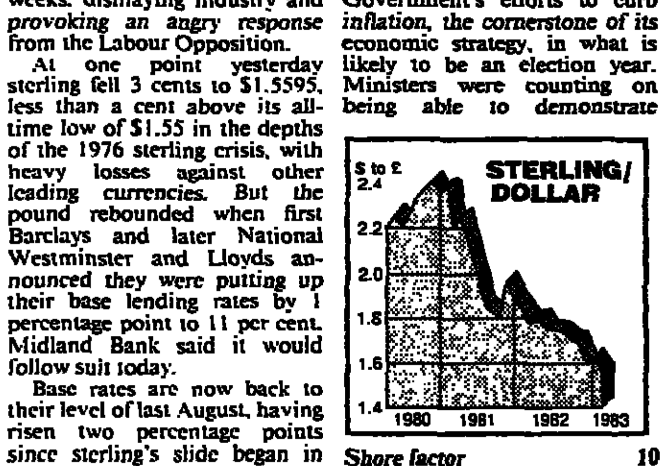
At one point yesterday sterling fell 3 cents to $1.5595, less than a cent above its all-time low of $1.55 in the depths of the 1976 sterling crisis, with heavy losses against other leading currencies. But the pound rebounded when first Barclays and later National Westminster and Lloyds announced they were putting up their base lending rates by 1 percentage point to 11 per cent. Midland Bank said it would follow suit today.

Base rates are now back to their level of last August, having risen two percentage points since sterling's slide began in mid-November.

Mr Peter Shore, the Shadow Chancellor, said last night that the Opposition would demand a statement from the Government on the increase in interest rates. "Today's increase is bad news for consumers, house buyers, industry and employment. It is yet further evidence of the failure and incompetence of this Government's economic policies," he said.

The pound finished in London at $1.5820, down 80 points from Monday, and little changed at DM 3.7125 against the Deutsche Mark after falling to DM 3.6750 earlier in the day. But its trade-weighted index, calculated before the final rally, sank a full percentage point to 80.6 of its 1975 value, marking a 12 per cent devaluation since mid-November.

The sustained drop in sterling threatens to undermine the Government's efforts to curb inflation, the cornerstone of its economic strategy, in what is likely to be an election year. Ministers were counting on being able to demonstrate



success in bringing inflation down permanently, while helping industry through lower interest rates. Now inflation is likely to rise again after a low of around 5 per cent this spring, while prospects for interest rates look highly uncertain.

The Government's policy towards sterling now looks in disarray. At the same time as ministers maintain they have no target exchange rage it is clear that the Government does not want the pound to fall further. But nor does it want to push up interest rates to levels which would stop selling pressure, since this would be damaging to industry, retard Britain's growth prospects and be unpopular politically.

Any further rise in interest rates could force a rise in the mortgage rate. Bank base rates are now 2 per cent higher than they were last November when societies cut the mortgage rate to 10 per cent. A vote for increased rates is not expected at the Building Societies Association monthly meeting tomorrow and Friday unless base rates go up again beforehand, but a rise could be agreed at the February meeting if there is no sign that rates have reached a plateau.

Yesterday the Bank of England kept its money market intervention rates unchanged at 10 per cent, but this itself added to nervousness in the exchange markets because it implied the authorities were prepared to see the pound slide further. Rates in the money markets shot up to levels which forced the clearing banks to move.

The rise in interest rates leaves Britain odd man out internationally as rates round the world are easing. Yesterday most leading American banks cut their prime lending rates by ½ point to 11 per cent and a reduction in the key official discount rate is expected shortly. (Details, page 13)

The banks have also taken the opportunity to raise their deposit rates. Barclays, Lloyds and NatWest all raised deposit rates by 1.25 per cent to 8 per cent.

On the stock market gilt-edged securities had one of their worst days in several months.



The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Runcie, greeting Metropolitan Philaret of Kiev in Canterbury yesterday. The Metropolitan was leading a delegation from Russian churches.

Tebbit attack on union left

By Paul Routledge Labour Editor

A full-scale offensive against the Left in the labour movement was signalled by the Government yesterday in its long-awaited Green Paper, *Democracy in the Trade Unions*, which seeks to diminish sharply the influence of political hard-liners.

Introducing his consultative document on trade union reform, Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, said: "I think the politicization of trade unions is unfortunate, because it is quite clear from independent research that their members are not so hog-tied."

His three-part policy paper, which is seen as part of the Conservatives' general election manifesto rather than a serious option for immediate legislation concentrates on moves to create a new style of union leadership and to loosen the historic link between the unions and the Labour Party.

Three months have been set aside for consultation with both sides of industry, and Mr Tebbit will then publish later this summer a White Paper or a further consultative document detailing the Cabinet's legislative intentions. However as already disclosed in *The Times* on December 17, there will be no Bill in this session of Parliament.

The Green Paper sets down three areas in which legislation "might be considered": secret ballots for elections in trade unions; secret ballots before strikes; and measures to update the Trade Union Act, 1913 provisions on the political activities of trade unions so as to allow members to "contract-in" rather than "contract-out" of paying the political levy.

Among these, the introduction of compulsory secret postal ballots for the election of union leaders has clear precedence. "Few trade unions have taken the initiative in bringing about democratic reform, and the Government has reluctantly come to the conclusion that some legislative intervention is necessary," the document states.

Mr Tebbit said yesterday that secret ballots could produce a new generation of trade union leaders "truly representative of the membership" who would work with employers to ensure greater profitability, better pay and more secure employment.

He added: "That would be my ideal sort of trade union. I do not know if it will come but I think it is a reasonable chance."

Union leaders more responsive to their members would also be more likely to call for ballots before major strikes, the Government thinks, thereby obviating the need for compulsory votes before stoppages about which ministers are not very enthusiastic.

Almost half the Green Paper however, is given over to an

Continued on back page, col 3

Arab visit expected to go ahead

From Godfrey Morrison Rabat

British and Moroccan officials expressed optimism here that a thrice-deferred visit by an Arab mission to London will finally take place early next month, ending two months of Anglo-Arab diplomatic acrimony.

After a further round of talks here yesterday between Mr Muhammad Boucetta, the Moroccan Foreign Minister, and Mr John Cambridge, the Ambassador, a British source told *The Times* that some details still had to be worked out. But officials on both sides said the discussions were going well.

The visit has been blocked because Britain refuses to accept PLO representation on the mission. The rift has included Saudi threats of reprisals against British commercial interests and the cancellation of a visit by Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, to Saudi Arabia and the Gulf.

February 7 is the date now being worked on, with British and Arab diplomats concentrating on a formula which would "fudge" the PLO representation issue sufficently to placate the sensitivities of both Mrs Thatcher's Government and the Arab leaders. Diplomatic sources say the PLO has agreed to it.

They said the idea was that "the Palestinians" should be represented by someone who, while not a PLO official, was a man in whom PLO had complete confidence.

Reagan 'pledge', page 6

Thatcher tribute to Falklanders' loyalty

By Alan Hamilton

Mrs Margaret Thatcher continued her progress around the Falkland Islands bathed in the warm glow of local heroine-worship yesterday and pledged that Britain would continue to defend the colony for a long time to come.

In an aftermath of pleasure at becoming the first recipient of the freedom of the islands, the Prime Minister said she had no doubts that the British people would be prepared to bear the long-term heavy cost of supporting the islands and maintaining a garrison.

"The reaction when the Falklands were invaded was enough to show there is a feeling that we stand by those who are loyal to Britain, who are of British stock, and who wish to stay British," she said.

While Mrs Thatcher spent the third full day of her visit yesterday visiting government offices, schools, building projects and a hospital, as well as flying out to Royal Navy ships stationed in Falklands waters, it was disclosed in Whitehall that a study into the building of a strategic runway for the rapid reinforcement of the island garrison was nearing completion.

Royal Engineers have been surveying possible sites for a runway which could accommodate fully-laden VC10s and the new Tristars of RAF Transport Command. The cost of the runway is likely to be between £20m and £30m, but it is argued that it would allow a much smaller army presence on the islands. The present 4,000-strong garrison is expected to cost £424m in the next year.

The recently improved 6,000ft runway at RAF Stanley has a life of not more than three years, and soil conditions make extention difficult. A new runway of at least 8,500ft would go some way to answering island demands for better air links with the outside world.

Mrs Thatcher, defiantly dismissing accusations of provocation from her adversaries in Argentina and of party political exploitation from her opponents at home, confirmed yesterday that Britain intended to re-bury 200 Argentinian war dead on the islands in a "suitable and fitting" cemetery.

Expressing contempt for the Argentinian view that her presence in the Falklands was an affront to their war dead, the Prime Minister said Britain had made repeated efforts through the International Red Cross to have the enemy dead repatriated to their own country from their present temporary graves, but without success.

Meanwhile it was disclosed in London that the Prime Minister has ordered an internal inquiry into the way Falklands campaign medals have been distributed

- The Prime Minister's visit to the Falklands will have cost £150,000 in travel costs alone.

The return cost of a VC-10 flight from Britain to Ascension Island is about £45,000. Mr Peter Blaker, Minister of State for the Armed Forces, said in a written answer in the House of Commons on November 16, said that the cost of a return flight by Hercules transport aircraft from Ascension to the Falklands was about £110,000.

Agreement near on EEC fish policy

By Our Foreign Staff

An agreement on a compromise to avert the threatened North Sea fish war between Denmark and its European Community partners, principally Britain, may at last be in sight.

At talks in Strasbourg yesterday the Danes were obviously rushing to settle a common fisheries policy (CFP), with the minority government in Copenhagen seeking only "a very small degree of flexibility" on mackerel catches from Britain to conclude discussions when fisheries ministers next gather in Brussels on January 25.

In Strasbourg and Copenhagen yesterday officials refused to give details to the new deal, but Mr Poul Schluter, the Danish Prime Minister and minority coalition leader, said that his Government had reached initial greement on a framework for a new fisheries package with the opposition Social Democrats, whose support is needed to get such a proposal through Parliament.

The EEC seems to be moving towards agreeing to Denmark's demand for a permanent higher level of mackerel quotas than was spelt out in the CFP proposals, which have already been agreed by the nine other Community members. Denmark has already been offered an extra 22,000 tonnes of mackerel for this year, including fish from Norwegian waters and it is pressing for this level to be guaranteed into the future.

Mr Karl Hjortnaes, the Danish Social Democratic fisheries spokesman and former fisheries minister, has hinted that under the latest proposals Denmark would surrender the bulk of its 17,000-tonnes whiting quota in exchange for guaranteed long-term allocations of mackerel and cod and other concessions.

Danish haste to conclude an agreement is largely because of the raid last week into British territorial waters by Mr Kirk Kent, the Danish MEP and trawler owner. This is seen by the Danish Government as having made a final solution more difficult

Mr Kirk said last night in Strasbourg that he intended to take his case over Danish fishing rights right through to the European Court in Luxembourg even if there were agreement on the CFP. In his view it was a Community matter which the court alone could decide.

Mr Uffe Ellemann-Jensen, the Danish Foreign Minister, was sent to Strasbourg yesterday with an urgent mission to work for a CFP agreement as quickly as possible.

He emerged from a session with Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German President of the Council of Ministers, to say that he hoped "to remove the last obstacles" to a settlement at a further meeting in Brussels next Tuesday so that a final agreement could be approved when fisheries ministers gather on January 25.

Mr Poul Pedersen, vice-chairman of the powerful Danish Sea Fishery Association, told *The Times* yesterday that "there would have to be a major reshuffle of fishing quotas before Danish fishermen would be happy with a common fisheries policy for the Ten".

With the Government and the Social Democrats seemingly nearing agreement on a package Danish commentators are more optimistic about resolution of the problem by the end of the month.

EEC and US open trade talks

From Nicholas Ashford in Washington and John Young in Oxford

Senior American and European Community officials began talks in Washington yesterday aimed at preventing the outbreak of an agricultural trade war between the US and its European allies over farm subsidies.

The Reagan Administration, deeply concerned by the crisis being faced by many American farmers, maintains that the Community is subsidizing its farmers so heavily they are forcing American producers out of export markets.

The Administration is planning to subsidize American farm exports if the Europeans are not prepared to reduce their own subsidies.

In Oxford yesterday a leading American agricultural economist gave a dire warning of the consequences of failure to avert a full-scale trade war, which he said could be expected to break out in the next two months as the United States began unloading its huge dairy surpluses.

Mr Thomas Hammer, who until last April was United States Deputy Secretary for

Continued on page 2, col 1



PC shot as he foils raid

Police Constable Stephen O'Rourke, aged 25, was shot in the arm when he interrupted raiders attempting to rob security guards outside a bank in Marylebone, London. He later underwent an emergency operation in University College Hospital to save his arm.

Italian unrest

Rome (AP) – Tens of thousands of workers staged anti-government demonstrations for the second day, protesting against new taxes imposed by Signor Fanfani's four-party coalition. Trains were stopped in Rome and Naples and there were calls for a general strike.

Dahrendorf decides to leave LSE

By Nicholas Cole

Professor Ralf Dahrendorf, director of the London School of Economics since 1974, will not offer himself as a candidate for reappointment when his term of office ends in September next year.

He said last night that he was considering a return to a political career in West Germany. "I have not yet made up my mind about this. It is certainly one option," he said last night.

A statement from Sir Huw Wheldon, chairman of the LSE's court of governors, said that Professor Dahrendorf "has every intention of remaining for the full term of his contract".

Professor Dahrendorf said in a letter to Sir Huw last week that he had given the matter "long and careful thought and wrote with a heavy heart" after attempts by colleagues at the school to persuade him to stay.

He added: "It is conceivable that I shall regard my LSE years as the happiest of my life ... I shall forever love the LSE."

Professor Dahrendorf was a parliamentary secretary in "Auswärtige Amt, the West German foreign ministry.

The committee appointed to select a new director holds its first meeting today.

East Germans confirm roadside shooting

Honecker escapes gunman

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

An attempt was made by an East German stove-fitter to shoot Herr Erich Honecker, the East German Communist Party leader, as he was driving to a huting lodge on New Year's Eve, according to the West German weekly magazine *Stern*.

The report, published today, said the man, named as Paul Essling, tried to overtake the party leader's convoy on the road, and position his car directly behind Herr Honecker's, but a car carrying security men raced up and forced him off the road. He leapt out and fired, severely wounding a security official, but on realizing that his situation was hopeless shot himself.

Stern, which has a reputation for reliable information and good contacts in Easrt Germany, said the incident was being widely discussed in Klosterfelde, a small town north of Berlin, were the incident happened, although security officials had ordered the assailand's friends and relatives to keep silent.

Yesterday, as pre-publication reports of the *Stern* report were circulated, the official East German news agency ADN described the article as a "false report" – but significantly confirmed most of the detail.

The agency, quoting an announcement from the Ministry of the Interior, said there had been a "serious traffic accident" in Klosterfelde on that day, caused by a drunken driver. It said the man had seriously endangered other traffic but had ignored orders to stop and had tried to drive away.

When he was stopped by a police patrol, the ADN report added, the "completly drunk" man opened fire and wounded a traffic policeman. Before being arrested he committed suicide.

The agency did not mention Herr Honecker of say anything about the security convoy. But the denial, suspiciously close to the *Stern* report of, was clearly put out to counter the publicity given to the incident on Wast German radio and television, widely followed in East Germany.

In a telephome interview with West German radio, Herr Dieter Bub, the magazine's correspondent in East Berlin, said the motive appeared not to be purely political but from personal jealousy of the luxury life-style of top East German officials. Herr Essling had earlier installed stoves and central heating in some of the villas belonging to top party officials, and had seen how they lived.

BR will cut Motorail to Scotland

British Rail is to reduce its Motorail services to Scotland by five after falling traffic last year (our Transport Editor writes).

But the London to Scotland Motorail routes remain the most popular, and on the remaining services cut-price railcards and some special fares will be introduced.

About 40,000 cars were carried on 24 routes last year, and BR hopes to carry at least as many on 19 routes this year.

Routes being cut are Newton Abbott to Inverness, Bristol to Inverness, York to Inverness, Ely to Stirling, and York to Stirling.

New fares include a £145 return (normal fare £195) for a car, two adults and two children, including tray meals and reserved first-class compartment, on the Euston to Stirling route. Use of a family railcard (not previously permitted) on the London to Carlisle run would reduce the fare for a car, two adults and two children from £137 to £119.

Man questioned on hotel fire

Scotland Yard was questioning a man last night after 250 people were evacuated from the Hyde Park Hotel in London when a fire broke out on the third floor (John Witherow writes).

Police and fire brigade officials said they believed that petrol had been poured down the corridor and set alight. An infra-red heat sensor was used for the first time in London to locate the fire.

Inquiry into inquiries

An inquiry to examine whether the planning system is being overloaded by the Sizewell and similar inquiries is to be assessed by the Nuffield Foundation (David Walker writes).

Lord Flowers, the rector of Imperial College, and a committee of experts will undertake a two-year review of town and country planning. He said the planning system was originally meant to deal only with "little, local difficulties".

Hunt for rapist who 'may kill'

West Yorkshire police hunting for a man who raped a young mother after forcing her into her own car and driving to the outskirts of Leeds, believe the man may kill if he is not caught (Ronald Kershaw writes).

During the attack the man, who had a Scottish accent, bound the woman and pushed her into the Leeds-Liverpool canal. However, she managed to escape.

NUJ strike over dismissed editor

Journalists and printers at an Isle of Man mewspaper group are staging a one-day strike today in protest at the dismissal of an editor for an article criticizing Lord Cockfield, the Secretary of State for Trade, who has a holiday home on the island.

Members of the National Union of Journalists decided on the action to back up their demands for the reinstatement of Mr William Dale, the editor of the *Weekly Times* and 30 members of the National Graphical Association volunteered to strike in sympathy, ensuring a day's shut down of the works.

Actress dies

Mysie Monte, the actress who has a eleven-and-a-half-year run as Mrs Boyle in Agatha Christie's *The Mousetrap*, has died at the age of 90. She broke a leg before Christmas.

Palme aide

Stockholm – Mr Mats Hellstrom, a 40-year-old former foreign aid official, was yesterday appointed Foreign Trade Minister in Mr Olof Palme's Social Democratic Government

Brisk ride

Peking (Reuter) – Peking's taxi services are so badly run that a man whose wife was in labour had to rush her to hospital on a pedicab, a tricycle with room behind for two passengers, according to a letter in the official *Peking Daily*.

Third-airport inquiry told that timewasters should be made to pay

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

Confusion and delay awaited Mr Graham Eyre, QC, yesterday when he opened the Heathrow section of the inquiry into London's third airport. Mr Eyre began the 176th day of the record-breaking inquiry with a warning to timewasters.

He then heard that the affair might face new delay because of a dispute among councils about the siting of a sewage works. Mr Eyre said he would adjourn proceeding rather than change the timetable to suit participants who were needlessly late with evidence.

He would also make "robust" appeals to ministers to force timewasters to pay the entire cost of the inquiry apparatus during the adjournments that they caused. He called for reassurances from the Government that its new air traffic forecasts would not be published so late that they would cause delays.

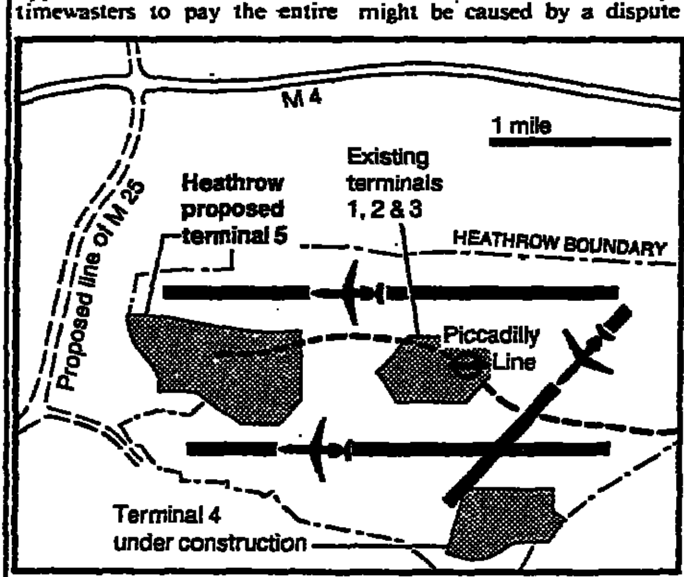
But Mr Thomas Barnes, for the Treasury solicitor, gave a warning that the forecasts might not be ready before late April. "It is difficult to produce forecasts," he said. "It is even more difficult to produce forecasts of forecasts."

Mr David Keens, QC, for Essex and Hertfordshire county councils, indicated that delays might be caused by a dispute between his clients and Buckinghamshire County Council about a sewage works. Mr Keene also represents Uttlesford District Council, the planning authority for Stanstead in Essex.

When Uttlesford learnt in 1980 that it faced a planning application to turn Stanstead airport into London's third international airport, it made an application of its own for a new terminal at Heathrow. By that time a site sought of the airport had been earmarked for a fourth terminal.

Uttlesford, supported by Essex, Hertfordshire and British Airways, decided to promote a fifth terminal on the site of the Perry Oaks sewage works to the west of the airport. Its subsequent attempt to move the works out of Greater London to a vacant site just across the boundry was blocked by Buckinghamshire. A planning appeal has been lodged against Buckinghamshire's blocking action. It is for ministers to decide how to handle the appeal.

Mr Keene said that a fifth terminal would make Heathrow large enough to meet likely extra demand for air travel towards the end of the century. British Airways said in written evidence that there would be no need for new hotels except those which had either passed or had been submitted to local planning processes.



Report urges longer teachers' courses

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

The length of time allotted to training teachers is inadequate and should be extended, Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools say in a report published yesterday.

The discussion paper, which voices many of the concerns aired recently by both officials and Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, about the quality of teachers, says that both the three-year Bachelor of Education course (which takes the place of a degree) and the Postgraduate Certificate of Education (taken by graduates) share the disadvantage of allocating only a year to professional training.

"This is a very short period in which to train any teacher, most particularly a primary teacher", the paper says. It suggests extending the one-year PGCE course by one month so that students complete 36 weeks and the introduction of a four-year BEd and BA/BSc courses with concurrent training.

The inspectors refer to previous research which found that much teaching in secondary schools was by teachers who were not well qualified. Similarly in primary schools, teachers were not prepared for the range of subjects they were teaching.

"This of course implies that schools need to be skilful in their management of the teachers they have, in relation to their training and skill, but it also has implications for the initial training system. It is unacceptable that initial training should contribute to 'hidden shortage' by sending out new teachers who are inadequately prepared," the report says.

It adds that teachers' lack of subject knowledge has led to slavish adherence to textbooks and reliance on narrow questions often requiring monosyllabic answers. The paper recommends that all BEd students training to teach in primary schools should follow one subject in depth.

But it also emphasizes that students should have practical experience of class management and control and that this should be taught by people who are successful and experienced teachers. It suggests that PGCE students should have 18 weeks' experience in schools and BEd students 30 weeks.

The inspectors are in favour of potential students taking a year off to do voluntary work or other work experience after school.

Teaching in Schools: the content of initial training (Her Majesty's Inspectorate, Department of Education and Science, Room 2/11, Elizabeth House, York Road, London SE1. Free).

Computer weather forecasts for airlines

By Clive Cookson Technology Correspondent

Air travellers can look forward to swifter, smoother flights from next year when a new world weather forecasting system for airlines, based on computers at the British and American meteoroligical offices, comes into operation.

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) has chosen the Bracknell weather centre and the United State National Weather Service in Washington to be its two world area forecasting centres, covering one another in case of breakdown.

The new system is to be phased in gradually from 1984, taking the place of the less sophisticated regional forecasting services used today. It will concentrate first on forecasts of upper-level winds and temperatures for up to six days ahead.

Commercial flight planners will greatly benefit from more accurate wind forecasts. For example, British Airways could save up to an hour and 10 tons of jet fuel on a Boeing 747 flight from London to Hongkong, by selecting the routes over Europe and Asia with the strongest tailwinds or weakest headwinds.

The Meteorological Office will use its new £4.5m Cyber 205 computer, one of the most powerful in the world, to supply the six-day forecasts. The American-made machine can solve equations for 15 different levels of the atmosphere worldwide. It was first used to produce forecasts during the Falklands conflict and became fully operational in September.

As the system develops, Bracknell will be able to feed its global computer forecasts directly into the airlines' flight-planning computers, using satellite transmissions.

'Your baby or your gold' threat

Detectives were last night hunting two muggers on a south London council estate who confronted Mrs Gail Batty, a mother aged 19, with the ultimatum: "Your baby or your gold." Police fear that the Aylesbury estate in Walworth could be a new haunt for muggers from Brixton near by.

One detective said: "We do have the problem that excellent police work in Brixton is making them go elsewhere."

Mrs Batty is the latest victim at the estate which has seen a recent spate of muggings and robberies. She was standing in the lift lobby of her block on Monday afternoon with her daughter Lianne, five months old, when two black attackers approached.

She said: "They demanded to know if there was a baby in the pram and when I said 'yes' they told me 'either your baby or your gold'." She handed over two gold chains and her bracelet worth £250.

Monks take their cash out of GEC

The Roman Catholic religious order of the Servites, which is sworn to a life of poverty and penance, has decided to take its investments out of GEC after the company refusal to answer questions about its defence contracts.

GEC is one of several multinational companies whose policies were being looked at by the Servites during an examination of their investment portfolio, of about £250,000.

The Servites' investigation of their investments has been inspired by the work of Father Patrick O'Mahony, who has published the correspondence he has had with companies when investigating the shareholdings of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Birmingham at the request of the former archbishop, Mgr George Patrick Dwyer.

As a result of Father O'Mahony's investigations the archdiocese took its investments from four companies in 1979 and from another 11 in 1980.

Mr Philip Moore, York Minster's new Master of Music, rehearsing with the choir for his first evensong last night. He succeeds Dr Francis Jackson, who retired on his sixtysixth birthday last October after 35 years in the post. Mr Moore, aged 39, a graduate of the Royal College of Music and Durham University, began his career as music master at Eton before becoming assistant organist at Canterbury and more recently principal organist at Guildford Cathedral.

Science report

A cancer gene that lives up to its name

By the staff of *Nature*

Evidence that a so-called cancer gene really lives up to its name has been published by five independent American research teams. Each has demonstrated that the gene is located on that end of a chromosome which is frequently broken off and exchanged with the end of another chromosome in certain rare cancer cells of the immune system of mouse and man.

The human disease is Burkitt lymphoma, largely confined to African children. Microscopic examination of the chromosomes of the malignant cells of Burkitt lymphoma has revealed that the end of the chromosome designated number 8 has frequently been exchanged with one of three other chromosomes. Evidence from three teams, drawn from most of the important centres of cancer research in the United States, now locates the c-myc cancer gene to precisely that fragment of chromosome 8 that is exchanged.

Furthermore, the team, led by Dr Philip Leder of Harvard Medical School and Dr Stuart Aaronson of the National Cancer Institute in Maryland, has proved that in some cases the chromosomal exchange has indeed taken c-myc away from chromosome 8 and placed it close to a gene that is involved in the production of antibodies on chromosome 14. That is no coincidence because the malignant cells of Burkitt lymphoma are antibody-producing cells.

A parallel story has been developed for mouse plasmacytomas, also tumours of antibody-producing cells. Again, c-myc has been located on precisely that fragment of a chromosome (number 15) which is frequently exchanged with the end of one of the chromosomes that carries an antibody gene.

Dr Michael Cole and his group from St Louis University School of Medicine have gone on to show the consequences of that exchange. The c-myc gene ends up back to front to the antibody gene to which it becomes attached. And, presumably as a consequence, it produces a shorter than normal messenger molecule – the molecule that underlies the production of a protein according to the instructions encoded in the gene.

The finger of suspicion thus firmly points at c-myc as playing a central role in the conversion of a normal antibody – producing cell into a malignant one, once there has been an exchange of chromosome ends. The exchange is presumably triggered by a carcinogen – possibly a virus in Burkitt lymphoma and injected mineral oil or an implanted plastic disc in experimental plasmacytomas of mice.

There is, however, a long way to go before the case against c-myc is established. First, there is a lack of consistency in the precise new location of the c-myc gene and there is also emerging a very varied picture of reloaction's consequences for the molecular messenger produced from c-myc.

More importantly, it is still pure supposition that the product of the altered c-myc gene can convert a cell to a *malignant* state.

Sources: Proceedings of the National Academy of Science, vol 79, pages 7824, 7837 and 7842; Cell vol 31, page 443; *Science* vol 218, page 1319

Communists in power struggle

By Rupert Morris

The latest financial crisis to threaten the future of the *Morning Star*, the official organ of the Communist Party of Great Britain, coincides with a power struggle within the party which could have profound implications for the future of the left in British politics.

If it cannot arrest its steadily declining circulation, the *Morning Star* could easily be forced to close by the end of the year. Mr Tony Chater, the editor, says it must add 3,000 to its daily circulation figure of 16,000 in the United Kingdom to achieve viability. The paper lost £100,000 last year, and could not survive a similar rate of loss for more than a year.

Ms Mary Rosser, the *Morning Star's* chief executive, revealed yesterday that the cooperative which owns the paper was urgently pursuing the possibility of printing other publications on its presses, for which purpose the paper might have to go tabloid.

The Communist party executive has appointed Mr Gerry Cohen to work full-time on boosting circulation, and efforts will also be made to find new shareholders.

The decline in the fortunes of the *Morning Star* has coincided with the remarkable rise in influence of the party's monthly publication *Marxism Today*, a theoretical journal whose contributors have included not only communists but such leading figures on the left as Mr Wedgwood Benn.

Meanwhile, the appointment of Nina Temple, aged 26, the former general secretary of the Young Communist League, as the party's new head of press and publicity, announced in yesterday's *Morning Star*, represents a consolidation of the party's move away from its Marxist-Leninist traditions towards a less class-conscious philosophy developing among other European communist parties.

Leaders of the party in Britain are more or less equally divided between those who believe in mobilizing the working classes in somewhat less classical Marxist fashion, and those who wish to develop a modern theory of communism that encompasses minority movements.

Despite the party's declining membership – between 18,000 and 20,000 – it wields remarkable influence inside the trade union movement.

Timex staff win praise

Timex management met the three local MPs, Dundee's Lord Provost, the Convenor of Tayside region and the deputy chairman of the Scottish Development Agency, in Dundee yesterday.

After the meeting, a spokesman for the company which is to stop making watches in Dundee, said that an important customer, Sinclair Research, thanked the staff for the output of computers and looked forward to expanding its relations with Timex.

Decision on Tatchell shocks Mellish

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mr Michael Foot was yesterday accused of seeking peace in the Labour Party at any price by his decision to back Mr Peter Tatchell in the by-election at Southwark, Bermondsey.

The charge was levelled by Mr Robert Mellish, the former Labour chief whip whose resignation has caused the vacancy in the south London seat, in several interviews which revealed the depth of his disappointment and bitterness at Mr Foot's change of stance.

"I am shocked that Mr Foot has not continued the fight that he himself started", Mr Mellish said. Mr Foot had given in to pressure from the Left because of his "intense desire almost at any price to get peace in the Labour Pary." He added "I respect him for trying to get peace in the Labour Party but not at any price."

Mr Mellish's remarks came as the hard left celebrated the national executive's about-turn on Mr Tatchell, seeing it as the augury of a possible similar climbdown on the moves to expel leading supporters of the Militant Tendency from the party.

Mr Tatchell, meanwhile, stood by the remarks made in the controversial article which caused Mr Foot to disown him, but said that it had been misinterpreted and sensationalized by the press.

It emerged last night that the Labour Party's organization sub-committee on Monday was almost certainly deterred from taking any immediate action against the Militant Tendency by the srong terms of a letter from the Tendency's solicitors.

It stated, it is understood, that the motion of the NEC on December 15 declaring the Militant ineligible for affiliation to the party was contrary to Labour's constitution, *ultra vires* and null and void.

It was contrary to the constitution since organizations could be declared ineligible only by conference decisions and the decision of the 1973 conference to abolish the proscribed list was still in force. It also pointed to the inconsistency of inviting Militant on the one hand to apply for registration on the register of non-affiliated groups, and then to go ahead and declare them ineligible for affiliation.



Two drown in car plunge

Miss Julie Pritchard of Blacon, Chester, and Mr Colin Rigby from Hoole, who drowned when their car plunged into the swollen River Dee, near the centre of Chester. Their bodies were recovered yesterday by police divers after a three-hour search.

The couple, who were engaged were inside the vehicle when it ran 20ft down a steep embankment and sank in the river.

A police spokesman said the force of the water would probably have kept the car doors closed and the ferocity of the tide would have made it difficult for anyone to escape.

The couple became engaged last summer and were to be married in April, next year. They met while working together at Tesco's supermarket in Chester.

Mr Robert Pritchard, the dead girl's father, said: "They used to like to drive down to the river and listen to a cassette while they sat and planned their future."

Police are investigating the reason the car went into the river. There were reports that screaming was heard from the car as it rolled towards the river, and a woman passenger was seen trying to get out.

Attention on runner-up in chess contest

With Vaganian long since assured of first prize in the ICL grandmaster tournament at Hastings attention is concentrated on the question of who will gain second prize. (Harry Golombek writes).

The results of the two adjourned games from round 12 were: Gurevich ½ Henley ½ 43 moves and Tukmakov ½ Ftacnik ½ 57 moves.

The standings now are: Vaganian 10, Kovacevic 7½, Ftacnik and Murei 7, Hebden, Mestel and Tukmakov 6½, Short 6, Gurevich 5½, Farago 5, Littlewood and Plaskett 4½, Henley 4 and Lein 3½.

Perhaps the most important game in the last round today is that between the Yugoslav grandmaster Kovacevic and the 17-year-old international master Nigel Short who has just returned to form by winning his last two games.

Clear cut win in bridge final

The final British Bridge Trial took place in Birmingham over the weekend and although creating some surprises, the selectors must have been relieved at the clear cut nature of the results.

Equal first, J M Armstrong and G T Kirby; A H Duncan and B D Short, 45 VP; J L Reardon and R J A Butland; C Duckworth and D G W Price, 45VP. Third, R M Sheehan and M J Flint; W Coyle and B Shenkin, 19 VP. Fourth, A R Forrester and R S Brock; B Senior and S J Ray, 10 VP.

The teams for the two 1983 championships are as follows: European championship at Wiesbaden in July: A H Duncan and B D Short; C Duckworth and D G W Price; J M Armstrong and G T Kirby. NP captain, K E Stanley. Common Market championship in Ostend in April: A H Duncan and B D Short; C Duckworth and D G W Price. J L Reardon and R J A Butland. NP captain, I N Rose.

Public services unions resigned to 4½% deal

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

A target of four and a half per cent for pay increases in the public services was set for unions last night when leaders of one million local authority manual workers accepted that council employers will make no further improvement in their pay offer.

The offer, which mirrors the second stage of the National Health Service settlement, will be regarded as a minimum rate for other large groups in the public services. This includes 530,000 white collar civil servants who yesterday presented their own pay claim to the Government.

That dual level claim is for a £12 a week flat rate increase across the board for all civil servants earning less than £6,264 a year and a 10 per cent increase for higher paid civil servants earning up to £9,758 a year. Union leaders will also seek a minimum weekly wage of £85. Meanwhile, the executive of the biggest union in the water and sewerage industry yesterday authorized industrial action unless the employers improve a 4 per cent pay offer to 29,000 manual workers.

The unions in the industry are due to meet on Monday to decide when the action should start and what form it should take but it was understood last night that fresh pay negotiations are likely to begin tomorrow in an attempt to avert a damaging national strike.

The executive of the General Municipal Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union, while giving backing for industrial action, insisted that all three unions should take steps to oensure that public health was not threatened and that essential water users were supplied.

In the seven hours of pay talks covering the local authority workers, the employers raised their initial 3 per cent pay offer for four and a half after union negotiators made it clear that they would not accept anything less that the health workers have been promised for this year.

All the unions will hold consultations with their members before February 11.

The offer, which will add £110m to the local authority's pay bill, will mean that basic minimum pay for concil workers will rise from £63.65 a week to £66.90 and for the highest paid group, from £78.10 to £81.35.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 60; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 150; Cyprus 560 mils; Denmark Dkr 7.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 80; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran IR 130; Iraq LD 0.600; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 1900; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.500; Lebanon Ll 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 55; Madeira Esc 120; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 120; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore $6.00; Spain Pes 150; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L$5.50; Tunisia Din 0.600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 80.

US-EEC talks to avert trade war

Continued from page 1

International Affairs and Commodity Programmes, told the annual Oxford Farming Conference that a combination of misguided United States policies and unfair subsidized competition from the EEC meant more farms were threatened with foreclosure this year than during the depression of the 1930s.

Yesterday's talks in Washington which will be continued today were exploratory and dealt mainly with a review of the main product areas where the Americans would like to see European subsidies lowered.

The European delegation was headed by M Claude Villain, Director General for Agriculture while Mr David McDonald, Deputy Trade Representative, led the American side.

Officials said no agreements could be expected from the present meeting except to set a specific date in February for the launching of a series of joint studies which will examine aspects of the Community's common agricultural policy.

The Americans have two main objectives. First they want the Europeans to agree to lower subsidies on wheat flour, other grains, poultry and some other farm products. Second, they want the Europeans to institute a food storage programme similar to the surplus dairy and wheat storage programmes in the United States which would have the effect of raising producer prices.

The Administration is under great pressure from farm lobbying groups to get tough with the Europeans. If results are not produced very soon the United States has let it be known that it may not only be forced to take steps against the Community but will also encourage the passage of protectionist legislation by Congress.

In a move to placate restive American farmers President Reagan yesterday unveiled a programme known as "payment-in-kind", which is intended to reduce the United States current huge food surplus and force producer prices up.

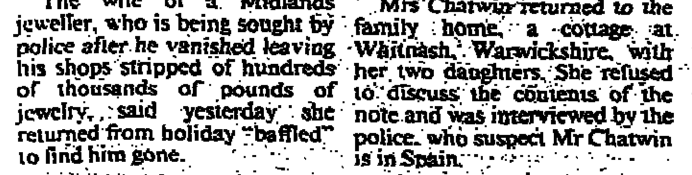
Farmers will be given surplus grain if they agree not to plant part of their crops this year. The Government hopes 23 million acres of land will be made idle.

Mr Hammer went further. He forecast in Oxford that the Reagan Administration would offer direct cash incentives to farmers to take up to half of all land out of production until a proper balance of supply and demand was restored.

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Jeweller who vanished with £2m gems leaves wife mystified

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter



The wife of a Midlands jeweller, who is being sought by police after he vanished leaving his shops stripped of hundreds of thousands of pounds of jewelry, said yesterday she returned from holiday "baffled" to find him gone.

Mr Robert Chatwin, aged 43, disappeared last week, and yesterday Mrs Carolyn Chatwin said: "I do not know where he is. I am as much in the dark as anyone. I have been on holiday in America since December 28". Mrs Chatwin, a director of her husband's firm, said: "When I came home on Monday night the house was empty and there was a note from my husband".

Mrs Chatwin returned to the family home, a cottage at Whitnash, Warwickshire, with her two daughters. She refused to discuss the contents of the note and was interviewed by the police, who suspect Mr Chatwin is in Spain.

In a statement the West Midlands police said that Det Supt Harold West, head of the force's commercial branch, had taken over investigations into affairs at Sutton Goldsmith's, the centre of a chain of shops in the West Midlands.

The police would not discuss the investigation or the amount of money which could be involved. Some reports suggested up to £2m was involved in missing jewelry.

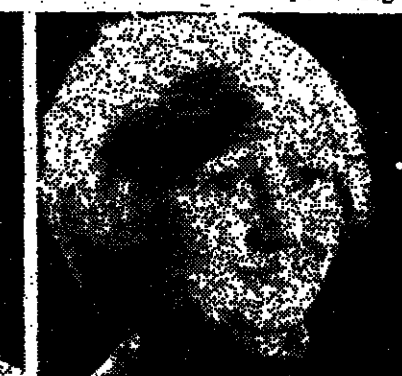
Yesterday a number of Mr Chatwin's employees complained that salary cheques issued before Christmas were not being honoured by the banks. Two watch firms said they were owed more than £70,000 for watches which had been supplied.

The police were called in on Monday when the staff returned from a week's holiday, during which Mr Chatwin said he intended to take stock, to find display cabinets empty and notes left in each of the six shops. In one the manager was told stock had been taken so that a valuation could be carried out.

Mr Chatwin, according to reports, was seen by neighbours at his home driving away with a caravan attached to his car. It is thought he may have crossed to France, driving from there to Spain.

Spanish police have been asked to search for him by West Midlands police, who have also put out an alert at Channel ports.

Mr Chatwin has a 45ft yacht which is in dry dock at Santander in northern Spain for repairs.



Mr Chatwin, who disappeared, and his wife

Diana Moran, the keep fit expert giving a fitness lesson at Waterloo station, London, yesterday to Mr Gordon Tooth, aged 63, a marketing consultant just after he got off a train from Surbiton. Mrs Moran, who is in her early forties, was filming for her daily keep fit feature on BBC television's *Breakfast Time* show, which starts at 6.30 am on Monday. She will be persuading peak-hour travellers to do a few exercises before setting off for work. "Breakfast time is the obvious part of the day to do exercises. Cats never start the day without a good stretch and nor should we." *Breadkfast Time* is being presented by Frank Bough, Selina Scott and Nick Ross.

(Photograph by Peter Trievnor)

Insurance on cost of divorce

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

An insurance scheme under which people can insure themselves against legal costs, including those of divorce and legal separation, was launched yesterday.

The scheme, announced two months after the inauguration of a similar project by a consortium of insurers led by Sun Alliance, is thought to be the first on the market to cover divorce costs.

Announcing the scheme in London yesterday Mr Brian Raincock, managing director of Legal Benefits, a member of the Legal Protection Group of insurers, said: "With the number of legal proceedings increasing by some 15 per cent in all areas of the law, the need for assistance becomes more pressing."

The policy, like others on the market, aims at providing access to the law for those who do not qualify for legal aid, yet are not wealthy enough to go to law entirely at their own expense.

For premiums of between £80 to £120 a year, cover for most kinds of legal disputes can be obtained for between £5,000 to £25,000, for each claim, up to a limit of £250,000 a year.

The premiums are higher than that of the Sun Alliance policy at £66 a year, which is backed by the law societies of England and Scotland, and that run by the DAS legal expenses scheme (Deutscher Automobile Schutz of Munich) at £49.50. But Legal Benefits claims its cover is more comprehensive, including both divorce and all (not just certain) tribunals.

Disputes covered might include faulty workmanship by builders, pursuit of an action against a shop for defective goods: disputes with insurance companies, action over negligent medical treatment, suing squatters or opposing compulsory purchase orders.

Divorce cover does not include the first year of the policy's life. In the second year, parties can obtain up to £250 between them and in the third year, up to £1,000 between them.

Legal costs not covered include: criminal defence costs, conveyancing costs or costs of making a will, although cover does extend to any disputes concerning the sale or purchase of property or the execution of a will.

Fight to free street badminton player

From Our Correspondent, Sheffield

A campaign to release a law lecturer, whose game of badminton in the street landed him in jail, was being launched yesterday.

Friends of David Crystal-Kirk were planning an appeal after Sheffield magistrates jailed him on Monday for 14 days for contempt after his appearance in court ended in uproar. Local MPs will also be asked to take up the case.

Crystal-Kirk's two weeks' sentence in Leeds prison came as the climax to his campaign to bring attention to Sheffield's outdated by-laws. It was under one of them, forbidding the playing of games in the street, that he was fined £10.

He then told the court that the fine would be paid "over my dead body". Mr Jack Stovin, the chairman of the bench, ordered him to be temporarily detained to cool down after Mr Crystal-Kirk also claimed the hearing had been "farcical and contemptuous".

But when he reappeared handcuffed to a policeman he refused to answer the contempt charge and was jailed.

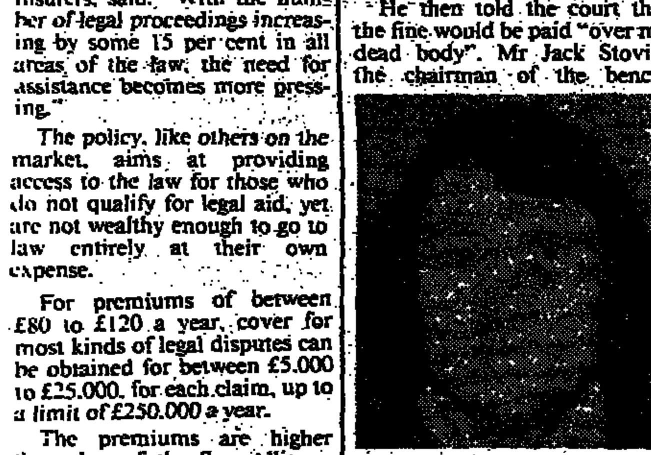
Yesterday, Miss Lindy Schawsmidth, a residential welfare worker and a close friend of Crystal-Kirk, said: "We are horrified by what has happened. David lives and breathes the law .... He has helped to write explanatory booklets and pamphlets on the law and gives free legal advice at community centres ... He is always prepared to champion the underdog. But now he is being treated as a common criminal."

Crystal-Kirk, of Agden Road, Nether Edge, Sheffield, a law lecturer at the Sheffield Polytechnic, had pleaded not guilty to playing badminton in the street on April 28 last year, to the annoyance of a road user.

Sheffield magistrates last night imprisoned Crystal-Kirk for a further 28 days for assaulting a police officer.

He pleaded guilty to assaulting Constable Robert Willis and was ordered to pay him £20 compensation. The attack occurred after he was sentenced on Monday.

He told the court: "I regret this immensely and I shall regret it for a long time".



Mr Crystal-Kirk: Outdated by-laws campaign.

Villagers not wreckers vicar says

The Rev Louis Coulson, Vicar of Hartland, north Devon, yesterday defended villagers described as "wreckers and looters" after the stranded coaster Hohanna was picked clean.

He is upset that the name of the village has been besmirched since the stranding of the ship on New Year's Eve. "It is grossly unfair. There were far more wreckers and robbers than the entire population of Hartland", he said.

Describing villagers as warm-hearted, open and friendly, he added: "There may well have been one or two people from Hartland involved. But the overwhelming majority were from elsewhere, from Bristol to Penzance".

Mr Couson's defence of his parishioners coincides with a joint appeal by Devon and Cornwall Police, the Department of Trade and the Customs and Excise for people who took property from the Johanna to tell the Receiver of Wreck, or they would be liable for prosecution.

Mr Gordon Clayton, head Receiver of Wreck for the South-west, said in Plymouth that by the end of last week about two dozen people had handed over items taken from the Johanna. "There are certainly a few dozen more who have not yet done so".

Plea to move Ripper after jail attack

From Our Correspondent, Bradford

The family of Peter Sutcliffe, the Yorkshire Ripper, yesterday criticized prison authorities after a violent attack on the man who killed 13 women. The attack, with a piece of jagged glass, brought new demands for Sutcliffe to be moved from Parkhurst Prison to a top security mental hospital.

It was revealed yesterday that Sutcliffe, who was imprisoned for life in 1981, has been classed as insane by prison and Home Office psychiatrists. Six psychiatrists were prepared to give evidence at his trial at the Central Criminal Court, supporting the claim that Sutcliffe was seriously ill mentally but the court rejected his plea of diminished responsibility.

In spite of requests that he should be moved to a secure mental hospital such as Broadmoor, Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, announced late last year that Sutcliffe would stay in Parkhurst on the Isle of Wight in the public interest.

The prison psychiatrist, Dr David Cooper and Professor John Gunn, who was called in by the Home Office, have both certified Sutcliffe as being mentally ill, under the Mental Health Act, it was confirmed yesterday.

It was also learnt yesterday that the man who attacked Sutcliffe, causing deep gashes in his face, is also on the "insane" list, and is awaiting transfer to Broadmoor. The Home Office announced yesterday that Sutcliffe would stay in Parkhurst and said Hampshire police were investigating the attack.

Sutcliffe's sister Maureen said yesterday at her home in Bingley, near Bradford: "We expected much better treatment than this for Peter. He should be protected in prison and not be open to attacks like this.

"We have always said that Peter was mentally ill and should be locked up for life. But he should be in a mental unit where he can be cared for and be safe and people be safe from him.

Sutcliffe was yesterday in the prison hospital where several stiches were put in a gaping wound. His eyesight was not affected and he was said to be in no danger. Mr Kerry Macgill, his solicitor, said: "The prison doctor, who is employed by the Home Office, and the visiting professor have sectionalized Sutcliffe under the Mental Health Act. Moves will continue to get him transferred to a secure psychiatric unit.

Sutcliffe's wife Sonia, from whom he is legally separated, was not at her home in Garden Lane, Heaton, Bradford, yesterday.

Peace camp women win votes fight

Women peace campaigners who are camped outside RAF Greenham Common in Berkshire, were claiming an historic victory yesterday after nine of them won the right to vote in local and national elections at Greenham.

They announced their intention to put up an anti-nuclear candidate when the Greenham ward, now held by the Conservatives, is contested in the district council elections in May. They will also be able to vote when Newbury's Conservative MP, Mr Michael McNair-Wilson, seeks re-election.

The women took their case to an electoral registration court in Newbury on December 22 after Mr Michael Gibbons, prospective Conservative district councillor for Greenham, objected to their names appearing on the provisional register of local electors.

The decision was announced yesterday by West Berkshire's electoral returning officer, Mr James Turner, who is also chief administrative officer of the council. He presided at the day-long hearing.

He said he was overruling Mr Gibbons' objections and allowing the womens' names to appear on the register of electors, to be published on February 16.

Irish double murder trial delay

From Our Correspondent Dublin

The trial of Malcolm MacArthur, who is accused of two murders and other offences, was put back to today after a brief hearing in Dublin yesterday. The postponement came after a defence application for more time to examine recently produced prosecution documents.

Mr MacArthur was arrested last August in the home of Mr Patrick Connolly, the former Irish Attorney General.

The accused man is charged with murdering last year a nurse in Phoenix Park and a farmer in co Offaly: with aggravated burglary and with having a gun with intent to commit a robbery.

Coroner praises policewoman

Mr John Budd, the Blackpool coroner, yesterday praised policewoman Angela Bradley, aged 23, one of the officers who drowned in last week's sea tragedy off Blackpool, when he opened and adjourned the inquest on her until February 4.

It was a particularly poignant case because it involved the death of a brave girl in herioc circumstances, he said. Her body was found by anglers near Fleetwood.

Ambush escape by RUC driver

A Royal Ulster Constabulary reservist had a narrow escape yesterday when he was ambushed while driving six of his colleagues to work in Lurgan, co Armagh. A gunman opened fire when he stopped his minibus to pick up a passenger at Teghnavan estate.

In Belfast, a member of the RUC was shot and injured in an accidental shooting at a road check on Monday night.

TV botanist to risk jailing

David Bellamy the television botanist, said that he expected to celebrate his fiftieth birthday next week in jail. He flies to Tasmania today to join protesters trying to stop a hydro electric project which will flood an unspoilt nature reserve in Franklin Valley.

Two hundred demonstrators have been imprisoned and Mr Bellamy said: "I expect I will become a jailbird."

£20m for phones

British Telecom has announced a £20m programme to modernize the telephone exchanges of 400 rural communities around Britain. The new exchanges using advanced microelectronics will allow for short-code dialling an automatic call diversion.

Veterans' day

More than 100 survivors of the cruiser Manchester, sunk by German torpedoes in the Mediterranean in 1942, were special guests of the captain and crew of the newly-commissioned guided missile destroyer Manchester at Portsmouth yesterday.

Ministry misses Knoydart bidding

By Ronald Faux

No acceptable offer for the 50,000 acres of Knoydart in the Scottish Highlands was received yesterday when the bids were opened by the estate agents handling the sale in Edinburgh. Surprisingly, no offer was received from the Ministry of Defence, which has expressed interest in acquiring the estate as a military training area even though the ministry has put in a notice of planning development with the Highland Regional Council.

A brief statement yesterday from the ministry said they may pursue their interest when commercial and planning development became clear. No explanation was given of why a bid has not been made on what was supposed to be the last chance of offers.

Conservation groups and outdoor organizations are strongly opposed to the 80 sq miles of countryside becoming a military training area. It is understood that some of the bids received came from groups which are seeking to retain the area as natural countryside, to which the public has a right of way.

One consortium is seeking a dozen partners who would pay £200,000 each towards turning Knoydart into a sporting estate. Some of the bidders, it is understood, may require extra time to raise the money and support.

The asking price for the estate which has 30 miles of coast and a deer forest, is for offers over £1.95m. The agents, Knight, Frank and Rutley, said no acceptable offer had been made but negotiations were still under way with interested parties. It was hoped that a satisfactory sale could soon be achieved.

Major Nigel Chamberlayne-Macdonald, of Chandlers ford near Southampton, has owned the estate for about 10 years and is regarded as a caring "laird" who has carried out many sensible developments and improvements to the land across which run a number of public rights of way which are popular among wilderness enthusiasts. The Scottish Wildland Group, the British Mountaineering Council and other bodies concerned with stopping military acquistion of the area, have said they will press for a public inquiry, although the Ministry has said that there would be no arillery firing.

Bomb test cancer deaths 'higher than expected'

By a Staff Reporter

Recent deaths from leukemia among ex-servicemen who were present at the series of British nuclear weapons tests in the 1950s are two and a half times the average for their age group, it is claimed in a BBC Television investigation to be screened tonight on *Nationwide*.

After a broadcast appeal last year, researchers collected 105 case histories of alleged cancer and related illnesses. They were analysed by Dr Alice Mary Stewart, an epidemiologist and senior research fellow in cancer statistics, of Birmingham University, who has concluded that the incidence of cancer is much higher than expected.

The researchers have identified nine ex-servicemen present at the tests who have died since 1976 of leukemia and related diseases. About 6,000 young servicemen took part in the test programme, and Dr Stewart said yesterday that the number of deaths for a similar sized sample covering a similar age group in such a period would normally be less than four.

The number of deaths is regarded as significant, as thay were discovered among the relatively small numbers who responded to the *Nationwide* appeal. The real total, it is claimed, could be much higher.

The Ministry of Defence has always claimed, and continues to do so, that deaths from cancer among those involved in the test programme has been no higher than the national average. In the past ten years six victims, or their families, have brought claims for compensation against the ministry, but none has succeeded.

Last year, for the first time, the widow of one bomb test serviceman who died from cancer was awarded a war widow's pension by the Department of Health and Social Security, but the case was not recognized by the defence ministry.

Seals threaten fish off Yorkshire coast

By Ronald Kershaw

The sighting of a seal in the river Wharfe, about 60 miles from the mouth of the Humber, has confirmed fears of the Yorkshire Water Authority (YWA) that the number of seals off the Yorkshire coast is increasing. Dr John Shillcock, the authority's fisheries officer, said that incidents of seals taking salmon in nets at sea had risen and more seals would appear in the river system in future as they followed the fish.

Dr Shillcock said that while netsmen were legally entitled to shoot seals in the vicinity of their nets, the YWA did not have the authority to undertake a cull.

Club go-ahead

Nottingham City Council's scheme to convert part of a building into a social club for West Indians at a cost of £240,000 is to go ahead despite opposition from residents. The club will be sound-proofed.

£1m vault to beat the burglars

Britain's first purpose-built safe deposit centre opens in London next week.

According to Mr Frank McTighe, the managing director of Safe Deposit Centres Ltd, the demand for such a centre is a response to the 150,000 buglaries in London during 1981, the rising cost of taking preventive action and of insurance, and the inconvenience of using bank safe deposits.

The centre in Knightsbridge cost more tha £1m to build, and its shareholders include Legal and General, Imperial Life of Canada, Castle Finance (a subsidiary of Norwich Union) and Scruttons plc. A second centre will open in St John's Wood, north London, in the spring.

The Knightsbridge vault has walls and ceilings 2ft thick and the floor is more than 13ft thick. Six differing locks operate the seven ton vault door, which requires three members of staff to open it.

Green Paper views on union democracy

The Government is inviting views on the issue raised in the Green Paper on democracy in trade unions by April 8. Introducing it yesterday Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment (right), said:

There is widespread concern in the country about the way in which trade unions are run. Successive soundings of public opinion have clearly shown the strong feeling that trade unions ought to be democratic institutions responsive to the views and wishes of their members. However, many unions still fail to ballot their members on even the most major decisions affecting them, such as the choice of their leaders of the calling of strikes.

Television has shown the mass meetings sometimes packed with outsiders where dubious decisions are taken on a show of hands which affect the livelihood of thousands. Television cannot show the secret meetings at which unrepresentative minorities plot the trade union elections to ensure that positions of great power are filled by people elected on a tiny percentage of the available vote. These practices offend fair-minded people and are incompatible with our democratic traditions.

Trade unions have had the opportunity to reform their procedures voluntarily, they have been offered help to reform themselves but many of those who control them continue to disregard the growing demands of their own members, let alone those of the general public.

The Green Paper considers the case for legislation requiring the use of secret ballots in the internal elections of trade unions. If all trade unions adopted this practice, at least in the election of their governing bodies, it would go a long way towards making their leaders more representative of the views of their members.

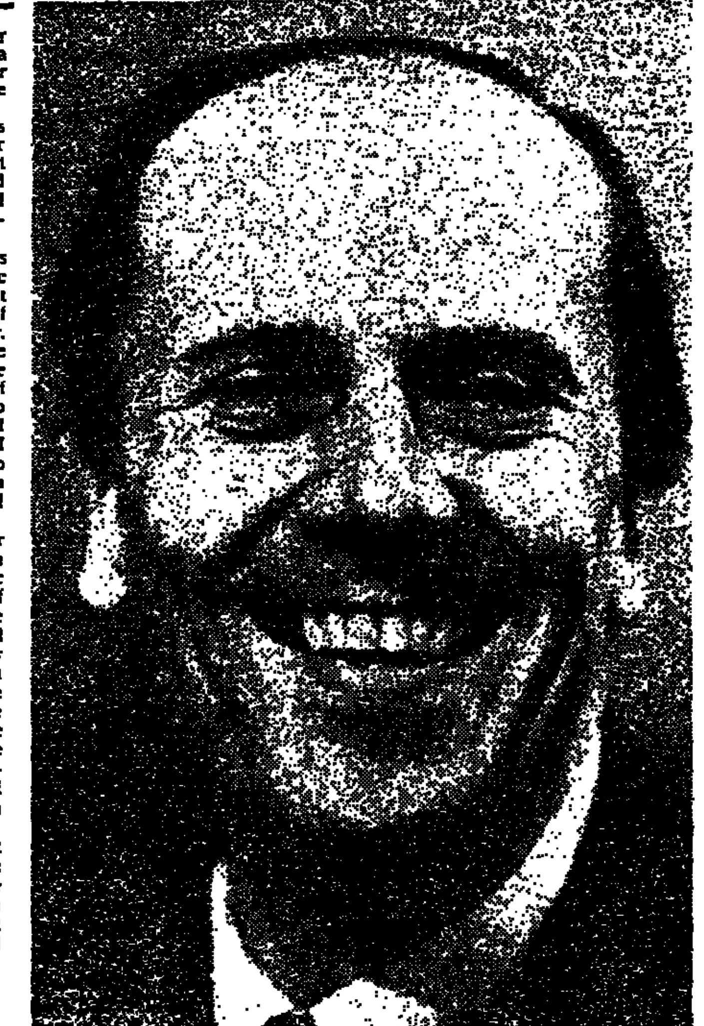
Similarly, if all trade unions were to take the views of their members through secret ballot before embarking on industrial action, many unnecessary and damaging strikes could be avoided.

Another area of great concern is the political activities of trade unions, often carried on with scant disregard for the wishes of individual members. In particular, I believe we should examine the rules governing the payment of the political levy and find a way of giving individuals the right to review and confirm the political objects supported by their union. I would not, however, propose to make any changes in this area effective until after a general election.

In publishing this Green Paper the Government is seeking an informed and wide ranging public discussion on a number of proposals for change which have been suggested. Reforms imposed by law must be workable. They must command general respect and support and must be enforceable. In some areas there may be no effective legislative path to reform, in others there are undoubted problems about legislating, but they must be grasped and overcome if we are to move in step with public opinion.

This Green Paper is about restoring democracy in trade unions. Surely nobody can argue against the principle. I very much hope that everyone concerned, but particularly the trade unions, will contribute fully to the discussion.

Leading article, page 11



Points from earlier Acts

Mr James Prior's Employment Act, 1980:

Public money for trade union elections:

Increase in compensation for workers dismissed because of closed shops to £16,000;

Ballots must show 80 per cent majority in favour of a closed shop if employers are to be immune from complaints that workers were unfairly dismissed for not joining union:

Trade union immunities removed from workers picketing other than own employer's premises:

Trade unionists not to strike other than in their own place of work or in one directly supplying to, or receiving, goods or services from that place of work.

Mr Norman Tebbit's Employment Act, 1982

Substantial increase in compensation for people unfairly dismissed for not belonging to a union in a closed shop:

Outlaws "union labour only" contracts drawn up by local authorities:

Allows unions, as opposed to merely trade unionists, to be sued for damages of up to £250,000 if strikes are unlawful:

Curbs political strikes by restricting immunity from civil action to industrial action "wholly or mainly" about pay and conditions:

The duty to guard against the abuse of power

Much public concern has been voiced about the need for trade unions to become more democratic and responsive to the wishes of their members. In the case of many unions the role and influence of the rank and file seems to be minimal and all too often it is evident that the policies which are being pursued do not reflect the views and interests of the members.

It is because trade unions have refused the opportunity to reform themselves voluntarily that the possibility of legislation has now to be considered. The Employment Act 1980 enables unions to claim back the costs of postal ballots on various matters from public funds, but no unions affiliated to the Trades Union Congress have availed themselves of these funds and the opportunity to extend members' rights at small cost to the unions themselves has been thrown away.

The Government has a special duty to safeguard the interests of citizens who have been coerced into union membership as a direct result of the spread of "closed shops".

Public confidence is bound to be lacking if individual members are denied a fair opportunity to register their views on all maters which directly concern them.

Consulatation is necessary to ensure that the case for statutory refrom is justified ands that any changes suggsted will work in practice.

Secret ballots for union elections

There is undoubtedly widespread concern about the electoral arrangement of trade unions.

In many trade union elections the proportion of the eligible membership who actually vote is extremely low.

Union rules differ widely on election procedures, and some are quite unspecific on the subject. This opens up the possibility, for example, of a union's governing body having power under the rules to draw up its own preferred method of election procedure and then selecting one best suited to securing its own re-election.

The more undemocratic the arrangements, the more difficult it must be for the union members to secure the rule revisions needed to introduce more democratic processes.

The courts can and do provide remedies on proof of particular malpractices. But unless trade union election procedures are as far as possible proof against irregularities, there will remain the suspicion that a few proven cases of malpractice are the visible signs of a more disquieting state of affairs.

The case for legislation

Ang legislative steps which are taken must provide a full opportunity for unions to take the initiative, with the support and involvement of their members, in introducing more democratic arrangements. But without legislation it is clear that the impetus to reform will continue to be lacking.

Legislative intervention to secure secrecy in trade union ballots is already recognized and accepted by trade unions.

Any legislation must take into account the wide variety and complexity of existing electoral arrangements.

The question of the basis for the exercise of representative authority arises at every level of a trade union's structure.

Common to all trade unions, however, is a governing body and some form of national lay conference. Constitutionally the ultimate authority in policy-making may lie with the national conference, but in practice power usually lies with the governing body whose existence is continuous throughout the year and whose responsibility it is to take day-to-day decisions.

It is this body which is normally regarded as providing the leadership of the union, and it is this body, whether called the national executive committee or bearing some other name, which is normally elected to discharge such functions as are established for it under the rules of the union. The period for which members of such bodies are elected is known to vary from one year to five years.

The rules of a number of trade unions do not provide for direct elections by the members for the candidates of their choice.

The three basic methods by which votes may be cast are voting by show of hands; voting by ballot box at the place of work or at branch meetings; and voting by postal ballot.

Voting by ballot box overcomes the more obvious problems associated with voting by show of hands and reduces the risks of manipulation. But much will depend upon the actual arrangements adopted and the degree of secrecy ensured.

The return of ballot papers through the post can remove many of the problems previously described: but some remain.

The assistance of an independent scrutineer to despatch the ballot papers to the homes of individual members and to count them can further ensure secrecy and the avoidance of any interference.

Once an accurate record of the membership and their home addresses is available and arrangements made for its maintenance, is should eventually be possible for fully postal ballots to be held at most levels within a union.

It may thought that a general secretary or president whose post is elective in the first instance should be required to offer himself for re-election every five years rather than – as with a number of unions at present – enjoy his office "for life" or at least until retirement age.

There would seem to be four possible broad approaches to be considered:

(a) The legislation, by prescribing standard provisions, might directly require changes in trade unions' rules and electoral arrangements.

(b) The legislation might require trade unions to secure approval of their rules and arrangements.

(c) The legislation might lay down the principles to be followed in the conduct of all trade union elections in the form of a statutory right for union members.

(b) The legislation might more directly establish the way in which elections should be held and provide a remedy for union members themselves if they were not.

In the possible approaches to legislation outlined above the statutory requirements could ultimately be enforceable in the courts.

The sanctions currently available to the court for a significant breach of its order are those for contempt. Even after a breach of an order, the court would need discretion to determine how significant this was and, if it was inadvertent or minor, whether it could be ignored. On the other hand, if the trade union continued to refuse to comply with the court order, there would be continuing contempt which might result in higher fines, enforceable if necessary through sequestration of assets.

Possible alternative sanctions

(a) Removing from named trade union officials their "executive status".

(b) Freezing the assets of the trade union.

(c) Deposit of trade union funds in Court.

(d) Loss of trade union privileges.

Ballots before strikes

Few things have done more to lower public regard for trade union than the spectacle of strike decisions being taken by a show of hands at stage-managed mass meetings to which outsiders may be admitted and where dissenters may be intimidated.

The argument of principle for strike ballots is simple and unanswerable.

A power for the Government to seek an order to impose a strike ballot existed in this country between 1971 and 1974. It was exercised only once: in the British Rail dispute of 1972 when an official work-to-rule and overtime ban had already seriously disrupted services. On an 85 per cent turnout, the vote was overwhelmingly in favour of industrial action.

The idea of legislating for a "triggered" ballot – that is a ballot invoked by a certain proportion of the members of a trade union – has attracted more interest. Such legislation would provide union members with an opportunity to challenge and test the support for a decision of the union executive to call an official strike or some other form of industrial action.

The simplest approach would be to allow any employer whose employees were actually on strike to call for a ballot of his own employees. Some employers already have experience of holding their own ballots. One further possibility would be for the Government to make available funds for employers to hold strike ballots in circumstances where unions have refused to ballot their members.

Political activities of unions

Since the 1860s, if not earlier, trade unions have used their funds to pursue political purposes.

In 1909, however, in the case of *The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants v Osborne*, The House of Lords determined that the statutory definition of a trade union then to be found in the Trade Union Acts, 1871 and 1876 did not cover political objects and that their pursuit by unions was therefore unlawful.

This decision of the House of Lords was set aside by the Trade Union Act 1913 which, as subsequently amended, still effectively determines the conditions on which trade unions can engage in political activities. The Act may be said to be based upon two main principles which, in the Government's view, still remain valid today:

(a) that trade unions should, if they so choose, be able to pursue their members' interests through political organizations:

(b) That no trade union member should be obliged to support financially any political organization if he does not want to.

One of the most important elements in the 1913 Act – the system of "contracting-out", was replaced be a system of "contracting-in" for 19 years between 1927 and 1946. Since then its fairness in terms of the second of the principles set out above has been increasingly questioned.

Contracting-out

An analysis of the available information on those unions which have political funds gives rise to serious doubts whether the statutory requirements for contracting-out work satisfactorily in practice in all unions.

The most likely explanation must be that for one reason or another contracting-out is more difficult for the individual member in some unions than it is in others. There is evidence that many trade unions do not take adequate steps to ensure that their members know that they can contrnct-out or how they can do so.

There is evidence that the compounding of normal contributions and the political levy reduces the likelihood of members being aware that they are contributing to the political fund.

If trade unions were truly voluntary associations it might be argued that those who join them should be prepared to accept all the existing rules, practices and objects of their union. On the other hand, employees might well want to join a union for the benefits and protection it might afford, and yet be wholly opposed to the union's politcal objects.

If contracting-out were to be retained, it would be essential to require trade unions to do more to ensure that their members are aware of their ability to contract-out.

In short, arguments both of principle and of practice suggest the need for change in the operation of the 1913 Act. This would best be done simply by substituting contracting-in for contracting-out.

It is clearly unsatisfactory that there should be marked differences of practices between trade unions in their accounting arrangements and returns about administrative costs in connexion with political objects.

The check-off and the political levy

The "check-off" is the voluntary system whereby a trade union and an employer agree that th employer collects employees' union subscriptions directly from their wages on behalf of the union. It has been estimated that some 50 per cent–70 per cent of union members have their subscriptions collected in this way. There is no statutory obligation to list separately the political fund element of trade union dues.

(a) use of the check-off can mean that the union member is unaware that he is making a regular political contribution.

(b) employers are often unwilling to vary the deduction from wages for those who have chosen to contract-out, claiming that the administrative costs and the inconvenience are too great.

(c) because the check-off operates automatically, it deprives the individual member of his opportunity to decide each time the political fund contribution becomes due whether to refuse to pay it.

Accordingly the following possibilities are worth consideration:

(a) to make unlawful collection of political contributions through the check-off. Trade unions would then have to make their own arrangements for collection:

(b) to make use of the check-off unlawful in respect of political contributions of members who were either contracted-out or, as the case may be, had chosen not to contract-in.

(c) to require employers to show political contributions as a separate item on pay statements so that union members are reminded regularly of this commitment.

The Government has already offered talks with the trade union movement to consider whether it can help in the achievement of the necessary reforms. However, no response has been forthcoming. Accordingly this Green Paper examines three areas in which legislation might be considered:

(a) secret ballots for elections in trade unions:

(b) secret ballots before strikes; and

(c) measures to bring up todate the Trade Union Act 1913 and in particular to replace contracting-out by contracting-in.

None of the possibilities considered is straightforward or simple to put into effect. Each involves difficult judgement over the best menthod of achieving the desired objectives. The Government has no preconceived ideas of the best approach in each case, and is well aware that, before any decisions are taken, there is a need for very careful consideration of all the issues involved.

The Government wuold therefore welcome the views of industry and others concerned. These should be provided by Friday April 8 1983 and should be sent to the Department of Employment, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.

Air lift: The moment before a hang glider launches into free flight after being lifted by a hot-air balloon during an air show near Madrid to collect money for victims of the recent floods in Valencia and Barcelona.

Mexican opposition seizes town halls in poll fraud protest

From John Carlin, Mexico City

Supporters of opposition political parties have stormed and occupied town halls all over Mexico during the past five weeks. The four leading opposition parties contend that at local elections held on December 5, Mexico's ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) won 50 municipalities by fraudulent means.

According to the official results, the party of President Miguel de la Madrid, which has not lost a general election in half a century, won 96 per cent of last months's 476 municipal elections.

Since the elections, 40 town halls have been occupied by opposition supporters, provoking several violent clashes with the police and between rival political groups.

According to confirmed reports, at least 10 people have been killed and 300 injured in the clashes which, in most cases, have taken place when police tried to expel the town hall invaders.

While incidents of violence have been reported in states up and down the country, the southern state of Chiapas, which borders on Guatemala, has been the scene of most of the bloodshed.

In the town of Ciudad Hidalgo, two people were killed a fortnight ago after supporters of the PRI confronted enraged opposition sympathizers demanding electoral justice. Machetes, clubs and guns were used in the clashes.

A bloodier incident took place last week in the small town of Villa Flores, also in Chiapas state. Supporters of the centre-right Party for National Action had taken possession of the town hall and blocked off the roads leading into the town.

At dawn last Wednesday, hundreds of policemen used violence to eject the protesters, causing the death of eight people and injuring at least another 44, according to independent sources. The deaths occured when police opened fire, townspeople said.

On Monday, 80 Villa Floras residents, many of them people injured in last week's police attack, set off on an 800-mile journey to Mexico City to protest to the President about what the leader of the march called "the brutal repression" and fraudulent electoral activities of the Chiapas state authorities.

The leader of the march said he saw a certain inconsistency between, on the one hand, the "moral regeneration" President de la Madrid whished to bring about during his six years in office, and on the other the electoral fraud and police violence he had witnessed in his town in recent weeks.

Mexcans are suffering economic hardships and several press commentators and opposition politicians have perceived a link between the recent provincial unrests and a wider, growing dissatisfaction in the country with the party that has ruled Mexico for the past 53 years.

Surinam's 'true revolution'

Colonel faces bleak future despite crushing coup

From Jeremy Taylor, Port of Spain

Lieutenant-Colonel Desi Bouterse, the Surinam military leader, who last month crushed what he called preparations for a Christmas coup aginst his military regime, has said that a new government will be installed "in a matter of weeks".

He promised it would be "a truly revolutionary government, in which the working class and the oppressed can recognize themselves".

At least 15 people died in the upheaval on December 8, including a former sports minister, the head of the Bar Association, lawyers, university staff, four journalists and a leading trade unionist. The Army maintains they were shot while trying to escape, and denies that as many as 40 people were executed and some tortured.

Colonel Bouterse claimed that unnamed foreign countries were implicated in the sixth coup attempt since a group of young officers seized power in February, 1980, after a dispute over pay and conditions.

He blamed "countries that have interests here and who do not wish our revolutionary process to achieve success. These countries see that as a danger to their interests".

Whether the December killings were deliberate or the result of panic is not clear. But reaction in the Caribbean has been fiercely hostile, with condemnations from the press, moderate trade unions and governments.

Jamaica said to be "outraged". Surinam's attempt to join the Caribbean Community (Caricom) seems doomed.

Colonel Bouterse's future has begun to look bleak. The Army's credibility as a reforming force has been overshadowed by the image of a bloody dictatorship. The Dutch have suspended the economic aid which kept the economy afloat. Surinam's main export, bauxite, has been in decline since 1975 and has little chance of recovery without political stability.

International opposition has hardened. The December upheaval was prefaced by protests from the university and trade unions, culminating in a five-day strike, after which the Army broke a commitment to return to conventional democratic institutions.

External opposition is strong too. Many Caribbean observers have noted the similarity between last autumn's strikes and those which toppled the Socialist government of Dr Cheddi Jagan in Guyana in 1964.

A Surinam government-in-exile has been formed in the Netherlands and there have been reports of alleged involvement of Cuban and Nicaraguan troops.

Parliamentary democracy was never a noted success in Surinam, whose ethnic fragmentation produced a morass of ethnic parties and fragile caolitions, from which the 1980 army coup had at least seemed an escape.

Nicaragua tones down anti-US line

Managua (Reuter) – Mderate delegations at a meeting of non-aligned Third World states have persuaded Nicaragua to tone down draft proposals denouncing United States and British involvement in Latin America and the Caribbean, conference sources said.

Delegates were meeting in private yesterday to consider a revised working paper to put before a three-day ministerial session starting today. An agenda now being prepared for the meeting is to dwell exclusively on the situation in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The original draft submitted by leftist Nicaragua a few weeks ago was highly critical of the United States and Britain. But the sources said Managua had softened its language at the request of moderate states.

A copy of the original draft, obtained from conference sources, accused the United States of using the Organization of American States for its own interests. It called for the replacement of the OAS with a truly regional body.

The Nicaraguan working paper also condemned what it called Britain's "colonial aggression" against the Falkland Islands. It said the South Atlantic archipelago unquestionably belonged to Argentina.

The revised draft distributed to journalists by the Nicaraguan authorities made no reference to the OAS and called for Third World support for Argentina in its efforts to "prevent consolidation of a colonial regime in the South Atlantic."

The cost of crime: 2

Easing the pain for burglary victims

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Each day Greater Manchester police contact the coordinator of a local victims support scheme with names of people wanting help.

Some victims feel so disturbed after an attack or burglary at their home that they want to move house. Others may be glad of support during a court appearance as witness.

The Conductor sends a trained volunteer to help to board up or replace windows or to comfort relatives of the injured. The Citizens' Advice Bureau may be alerted to help victims to complete insurance and other paperwork. If the shock is traumatic, the Samaritans or a doctor may be called in.

So far there are two such schemes in Greater Manchester with another seven being formed. The aim is to have at least a dozen schemes operating in the metropolitan area.

The expansion of these schemes reflects phenomenal growth to tackle a national need. There are now 140 schemes in Britain which may have helped as many as 40,000 victims last year, compared with 27,500 in 1981.

Until the schemes met the need it had gone largely unrecognized. The way many victims have felt excluded from the criminal justice system has undermined faith in it.

The need for the schemes and a change in attitude by many police was borne out in burglaries research by Michael Maguire, of the Centre for Criminological Research at Oxford University, in collaboration with Trevor Bennett, of Cambridge University's Institute of Criminology.

While burgled men tend to be angered, many women are shocked and upset. At worst they fall ill with mild depression or hysteria. At least 6 per cent suffered severe shock, trembling, panic or uncontrolled weeping. One woman was found by her neighbours dumb-struck in the middle of the street. Two others were physically sick.

A few victims later nailed up their windows, put furniture against doors or slept with a makeshift weapon beside the bed.

The pain caused by crime is widespread. There were 349,011 burglaries of homes in 1981 of which only 28 per cent were solved.

Residual anxiety was heightened by a lack of police reaction. About a third of people surveyed criticized police handling of the case, complaining of their "lack of interest", treating the victim as "unimportant" or making them "feel as if we were wasting their time". Those who praised the police did so because of "the trouble they took".

Those findings are more than borne out by a survey by Joanna Shapland of the Oxford research centre of 278 victims of violence and other crimes in two Midland towns.

She wrote in a bulletin of the Home Office Research and Planning Unit that after the first week or even 24 hours, victims tended to feel forgotten and unwanted. Only 20 per cent were awarded compensation by the courts. Some decided they would not report a similar offence in future, but police research suggests greater public satisfaction with them.

In another survey, 88 per cent of those aged 61 or over in Brixton felt the streets were unsafe. A Bradford survey showed a similar pattern.

But a report for Age Concern by Rob Mawby and Nicola Colston of Bradford University, which included details of a Sheffield survey, found that the elderly are less likely than others to be victims of crime. They were no more likely to see crime in their area as "a salient or problematic issue".

Research generally suggests that juveniles, police, nurses and people whose work takes them into places of danger may become victims. City centres, multi-storey car parks and public houses tend to be risky places.

Areas housing a high proportion of offenders tend to see more offences committed. Those who commit crimes tend themselves to be victims. A lifestyle that brings you into contact with potential offenders obviously increases the risk. Local crime needs less effort. But if the criminal is prepared to travel it makes sense for him to go where rewards are greatest.

Most homicide victims are acquainted with the suspect. But whereas the relationship was most likely to be that of a son or daughter in the early 1970s, since 1973 the spouse, co-habitant, or former spouse or co-habitant, was most likely to be involved. Half of homicides result from quarrel, revenge or loss of temper, whereas only 10 per cent are in furtherance of theft or gain.

Tribesmen kill gendarmes in ambush

Noumea, New Caledonia (Reuter, AFP) – Seven people were arrested yesterday in connexion with an ambush in which two French gendarmes died in the French South Pacific territory of New Caledonia.

Officials said that members of the Ouipoin Melanesian tribe had ambushed a convoy carrying equipment for a timber plant in the La Foa area, 60 miles north of the capital, Noumea, on Tuesday and shot at the escort of 100 gendarmes, killing two and injuring four.

A big operation by about 150 gendarmes led to the arrest of seven suspects yesterday, the police said. An eighth suspect was being sought and weapons had been seized in the village of Coindè.

The villagers of Ouipoin and Coindé nearby have been blocking the arrival of equipment for several weeks in protest at what they see as pollution of the environment, officials said.

M Jacques Roynette, the High Commissioner, banned the transport of weapons on the island which has a population of some 60,000 Melanesians, 80,000 whites as well as

The Ouipoin and Coindé tribes, with a combined population of 500, have for several months been locked in a dispute with the "etablissement's barbou", thee woners of the timber yard, which they accuse of polluting rivers where they take drinking water. Thee tribesmen had erected barricades around the Barbou timber yard near La Foa and the police were clearing these when thecy were attacked.

M Bounete said he did not think today's attack was part of an orcheestrated programme of violence by the territory's strong independence move-

Mudge resigns over 'futile exercise' of Namibia

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg

The apparently trite issue of a public holiday had become the crux of a struggle for power in Namibia between the South African Government and the Council of Ministers, the territory's interim Government. Pretoria seems to have won.

Mr Dirk Mudge, aged 54, announced on Monday night he will resign from the chairmanship of the council next week, effectively dissolving the 15-man body which has acted as the territory's Cabinet.

He declared he no longer wished "to be part of this futile exercise".

It is no secret that he has been at loggerheads with Mr P. W. Botha, the Foreign Minister for months over Pretoria's policies are undermining the chaces of a moderate political front winning pre-indepedence elections is a decision by Mr Danie Hough, the territory's Administrator General appointed by South Africa, to refer back to the National Assembly its Public Holidays Bill which abolishes the Day of the Vow.

The Day of the Vow observed on December 16 is a day sanctified by Afrikaners to mark the resounding defeat by Boer *Voortrekkers* over the Zulu armies at the battle of Blood River. It is a commemoration which offends many blacks.

The National Assembly's draft Bill proposed the abolition of all South African-inspired public holidays and replacing them with Namibian-oriented days.

Mudge, in a statement issued in Swakopmund, the Namibian coastal resort where he is on holiday, said the Administrator General's decision had "so frustrated and antagonized the inhabitants of this country that bleak future after independence awaits the whites in whose interests the Administrator General made this and other decisions".

He added, though, that the public holiday issue was not the only factor in his resignation. He was also protesting at the "degrading manner" in which Mr Hough and the South African Government dealt with the Council of Ministers and the National Assembly.

He said that the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), the majority party in the National Assembly, wch he described as a "moderate political front", had been undermined to such an extent that "an election and independence hae become a serious risk".

"To first undermine a moderate political party and then to let it take part in an election, is to my mind political murder. Laws dismantling recial discrimination have been so watered down by South Africa that they have become counter productive."

Mr R F Botha declined yesterday to comment on Mr Mudge's statement.

In Windhoek, Mr Barney Barnes, leader of the Labour Party and Coloured (mixed races) legislative assembly – which has close links with the Coloured Labour Party in South Africa that voted last week to take part in constitutional reform talks – said he regretted Mr Mudge's decision.

The Labour Party was expelled from the DTA last year. Mr Barnes said yesterday it was sad that Mr Mudge had resigned during "the final laps towards independence".

● **Labour's challenge:** South Africa's Coloured Labour Party is to use its new position of strength to challenge the Group Areas Act, one of the fundamental pillars of apartheid.

The Act lays down where people who are not white may live and work.

● **Quieter Soweto:** For the first time in its history, Soweto, the home of more than a million blacks outside Johannesburg, has had a weekend in which no murders have been reported. There are normally up to 20 killings every weekend.

● **PORT ELIZABETH:** the Cape Province administration has ordered Port Elizabeth city council to rename two streets in a Coloured district at present named after the black leaders Nelson Mandela and Steve Biko (Reuter reports).

Nelson Mandela, leader of the banned African Nationsl Congress, is serving a life sentence for plotting to overthrow the Government. Steve Biko was a black consciousness leader whose death in security police detention in 1977 provoked an international outcry.

Madrid's cultural revival

Spain confers top award on Buñuel

From Richard Wigg
Madrid

Spain's new Socialist Government has honoured Luis Buñuel the film maker and one of the country's leading artists disapproved by the Franco regime.

At his Mexico City home, Señor Buñuel, who will be 83 next month, has been presented with Spain's highest decoration, the Grand Cross of the Order of Isabel la Católica by Señor Javier Solana, the Minister of Culture.

The minister told him *Viridiana* one of his best and sharpest films and one that he only managed to make in Spain by tricking the Franco police was soon to be shown on Spanish state television.

He replied: "do you think it's a bit strong for a Spanish audience? I can no longer judge these things."

Señor Buñel, who made *Le Chien Andalou* with Salvador Dali, when they were both in their twenties, also said he expected Catalan would have a renewed creative period after the death last year of Gala, the painter's wife, who dominated him for so long.

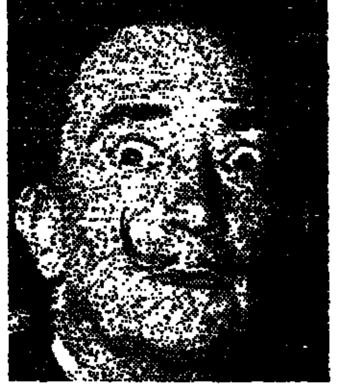
Señor Buñuel has lived for almost 40 years in Mexico and taken its nationality. He left Spain at the end of the civil war on a delegation representing the Second Republic. Thanking the minister for the unexpected honour, he said he felt too old to return home now.

Another controversial Spanish artist, Fernando Arrabal, the provocative dramatist of the 1960s exiled in Paris after clashing with the Franco regime, is now considering returning home after the Socialists' election victory.

While attending an anarchist cultural conference in Barcelona he provoked his hosts by telling them to pray to God "so that Spain reverts to the times of Santa Teresa, St John of the Cross, and Don Quixote".

Last week Señor Arrabal aged 50, won the Premio Nadal, Spain's most famous literary prize, for a novel called *The Tower Struck by Lightning*. He maintained to the incredulous audience that the Virgin Mry inspired the novel, appearing to min on a cloud "just as in the Murillo painting".

He also opposed divorce and abortion, telling the anarchists: "One must be authentically progressive and stop insulting the institution of the family".





Controversial talents: Salvador Dali, Fernando Arrabal, and Luis Buñuel.

Town to answer for spell of 'people's rule'

Ankara (Reuter) – More than 700 residents of the small Turkish seaside town of Fatsa go on trial today – 260 of them facing the death penalty – on charges of trying to turn the town into an independent leftist "state". It will be one of the biggest mass trials in Turkey's history.

The 740 defendants are accused in the indictment of taking over the town and setting up people's committees and people's courts in the chaotic days before the military seized power in Turkey in 1980.

The charges against them range from 90 murders, 36 assaults, arson, bombing and armed robbery to the most serious, that of establishing an independent administration within the state.

Fatsa, on the Black Sea, has become a symbol of the political polarization which wracked Turkey in two years of rampant political violence before the 1980 coup. Its residents will face a military court in Amasya, a city 95 miles away.

They are all alleged members of the outlawed Dev-Yol (Revolutionary Way) group, a faction of the Turkish People's Liberation Party Front.

Among the 260 facing possible execution is Fikri Sonmez, the former Mayor of Fatsa.

Turk admits spying as Bulgarian agent

From Rasit Gurdilek
Ankara

A Turkish terrorist, on trial in Instanbul charged with hijacking a Turkish airline to Bulgaria more than 10 years ago, told the military court that he had toured Europe as an agent of the Bulgarian secret service.

Haci Ozdemir is said to have hijacked the aircraft with two friends in 1972 in an unsuccessful attempt to secure the release from jail of a number of leftist, extremist leaders. After spending less than three years in a Bulgarian jail, he was granted Bulgarian citizenship.

He told the court on Monday that he had been recruited by the Bulgarian secret service soon after his release from jail, and then travelled to West and East Germany, Sweden, Holland and other West European countries with false Turkish passports bearing the names "Ali Erdem" and "Mehmet Avci".

"My instructions were to cultivate contacts with Turkish Communist Party members, drugs traffickers and smugglers and report back to Sofia, which I dutifully did".

His Bulgarian superiors wanted him to settle in the West. He was also sent to Lebanon with a false Yugoslav passport as "Dinis Tasev"

He denied that was a member of the Turkish Communist Party. Last year, he took refuge in the Turkish Embassy

Kenya puts ex-air chief in the dock

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi

Major-General Peter Kariuki, the former commander of the Kenya Air Force, who was relieved of his post after the August Coup attempt here, appeared before a court martial yesterday charged with failing to prevent a mutiny and failing to suppres a mutiny. He pleaded not guilty, and a defence request for adjournment of the proceedings was refused.

Evidence was given yesterday by Lieutenant-General Sawe, the deputy commander of the Kenya Army, and a senior Air Force officer.

The charges alleged that General Kariuki failed to take action after informing a meeting of the Kenya General Staff on July 15 – two weeks before the coup attempt – that there was a possibility of a revolt

The hearing was adjourned until today.

After the coup attempt last year it was at first stated officially that the general was not involved in the plot. But soon afterwards he was relieved of his post and was placed under arrest, while the Air Force itself was disbanded.

Arms case judge told of trauma

From Our Own Correspondent
New York

Lawyers for two Irishmen who intend to plead not guilty by reason of insanity to arms-buying charges in the US said on Monday that they believed their clients were suffering from post-stress trauma dis-order as a result of their detention in Northern Ireland.

A judge in the Brooklyn Federal Court gave them 11 days to prepare documents from a psychiatrist who is to examine the two brothers, Colm and Eamon Meehan.

Dr Sheldon Zeigelbaum of Boston, Massachussetts, who has been retained by the defence, told the judge he was an expert on the mental disorder, having studied cases from the Vietnam war.

He said afterwards that detention, or imprisonment which might take place without due process of the law, or under circumstances of unfairness, or conditions such as exist under combat or torture, could bring about the disorder.

The trial of the two brothers and two other men who face the same charges is due to start on February 14.

Prison siege ends

Cuomo skilfully avoids repeat of Attica

From Michael Hamlyn, New York

Governor Mario Cuomo of New York has faced his fist crisis, a week after taking office, and has come through with distinction.

When 600 rioting prisoners took their guards hostage at the jail once known as Sing-Sing on Saturday evening the image that came before everyone's eys was that of Attica jail in 1971.

At Attica, Governor Nelson Rockefeller gave the order for the prison to be retaken by force, and the "hit squad" roared into the cells, shooting dead 33 prisoners. Ten prison guards were also killed. A widow was recently awarded a million dollars in damages for that incident, and 21 cases are still to be heard.

Mr Cuomo has managed to achieve the release of 17 hostages peacefully, without the use of any force, and has done so without making any serious concessions to the prisoners.

In particular, the agreement ending the siege, in the workds of the prison commissioner "does not include any provision, guarantee or discussion of amnesty."

Mr Cuomo has been particularly well served by his commissioner, Mr Tom Coughlin, who was appointed by his predecessor, Governor Hugh Carey.



Mr Cuomo: Peaceful end to his first crisis.

Mr Coughlin, a former policeman, became active in the cause of the mentally retarded after his daughter was born retarded. He is recognized as a good administrator, a tough cop and an extremely compassionate man. "Everyone who has met Tom, thinks he's best friends," said one of his colleagues.

Though Mr Coughlin directed the negotiations with the prisoners on the spot, he was in constant touch with Mr Cuomo by telephone, and from the beginning the Governor laid down two guidelines for him.

The fundamental concerns were to be, first, the safety of the hostages, and, second the fear that other guards or inmates could be endangered by an agreement that would unduly erode the authority of the state.

Block B where the protest erupted, in the prison now called Ossining Correctional was closed a few years ago but recently reopened because of the desperate shortage of cell space in the New York corrections system. It is used to hold transient prisoners but, because of overcrowding in other jails, prisoners are being held for longer periods of time.

After the hostages were taken on Saturday the prisoners produced a list of grievances. Negotiations by telephone and then face-to-face through prison bars.

Mr Cuomo remained in his office in the World Trade Centre in Manhattan, spending the nights either on the floor or sleeping on a table. He insisted that no agreement would be made with the men until after the hostages were released. But Mr Coughlin was able to assure them that some of their complaints were already being dealt with.

The heating and lighting was turned off and no food was given to the protesters. Eventually, after a list of their demands was broadcast by television and radio stations, the hostages were released. A shower of truncheons, broomhandles and knives was cast from the windows as the prisoners returned to their cells and locked themselves in.

RAF jet weapon safety system 'faulty'

By Our Foreign Staff

Two circuit-breakers designed to stop missils being fired were not working properly on an RAF Phantom jet which shot down a £7m RAF Jaguar fighter in West Germany last May, a court-martial was told yesterday.

The court hearing evidence against two officers, who allegedly shot down the aircraft negligently, was told it was now fully established that the circuit-breakers was not a safety system, whereas at the time it was considered one of the main safety systems.

Before the court at RAF Wildenrath in West Germany, are Flight Lieutenant Roy Lawrence, aged 35, and his navigator, Flight Lieutenant Alistair Inverarity, aged 38, both from 92 Squadron.

They each deny negligently firing a Sidewinder missile during a training misson on May 25 causing the loss of the Jaguar and endangering the pilot's life. They face up to two years in jail if found guilty.

The Jaguar pilot was able to parachute to safety.

Squadron Leader John McLarty, senior engineering officer for 92 Squadron, testified that checks on the Phantom jet flown by the two accused showed that a safety circuit-breader was faulty.

"Even with the switch pulled, a missile would fire," he said.

Squadron Leader John Connor, flight commander of 19 squadron – the other Phantom squadron at RAF Wildenrath – was questioned by Mr Ross Harper, defending Flight Lieutenant Inverarity, about the missile circuit-breaker fault in the navigator's cockpit.

He said he now understood that the circuit-breaker could be "nudged back" making an electrical contact, without it going fully back into the switch-on position.

Mr Harper asked: "Did anyone foresee the possibility of a navigator's leg nudging back the circuit-breaker, causing the beneficial effect to be taken out?"

Squadron Leader Connor replied: "I don't think it had been fully appreciated."

Mr Harper: "Had it ever been even thought of?"

"To the best of my knowledge, no."

Mr Harper: "As a result of these tests, for the first time it is now fully established that the missile circuit-breaker is not a safety system, whereas at this time it was one of the major safety systems?"

"Yes."

Before the accused went out on their mission they only received a short resume of operations in a corridor instead of the normal special briefing.

Asked if he believed the three or four minutes duration of the resumé were sufficient, bearing in mind they were flying with live missiles Squadron Leader Connor replied: "No, it is insufficient time to talk about all the relevant points."

Asked by Mr John Smith QC, counsel for Flight Lieutenant Lawrence, for his views on pilots flying on exercises with live missiles, Squadron Leader Connor replied: "Personally I would not fly with them during exercises.

"I think it is unnecessary and that it proves nothing. There are inherent dangers of flying with live missiles."

If he had been taking the decision on the day of the exercise, "I wouldn't have wished to use live missiles".

Squadron Leader Connor agreed with Mr Smith that the purpose of highly training Phantom pilots was to allow them to take rapid decisions based on their high level of experience.

Mr Smith told him that the day before this incident Flight Lieutenant Lawrence had flown three of four practice sorties without armed missiles.

Mr Smith: "There is a risk that a pilot who is used to sorties without weapons may forget that has armed weapons?"

"Yes."

Flight Lieutenant John Turner, who flew from Wildenrath on the same day, said the arms master-switch on his jet should have been marked with red tape to show he was carrying live missiles, but no tape was available that day.

Like the two accused, he was on a battle flight mission which involves live missiles and a 15-minute readiness alert.

The hearing was adjourned until today.

Husain says Reagan gave him pledge on rights of Arabs

Amman (AFP) – King Husain of Jordan has said he has received a written promise from President Reagan pledging US respect for Arab rights in territories occupied by Israel, including the eastern sector of Jerusalem.

He told representatives of Jordanian political and professional groups on Monday that Mr Reagan had also promised the United States would use all its influence to lead Israel to accept his peace plan for the Middle East.

Although the US administration hoped Jerusalem would remain undivided, Mr Reagan "nevertheless recognized Arab rights concerning Jerusalem and the rest of the occupied territories," King Husain said.

The Jordanian leader, who met President Reagan in December in Washington, said the United States was willing to examine an Arab proposal to shorten a proposed five-year transitional period from free elections in the occupied territories to full autonomy.

The King also said he planned to visit Iraq and the Gulf states shortly to examine with their leaders the Middle East situation, and the results of his recent meetings with Mr Reagan.

● JERUSALEM: Mr Ariel Sharon, Israel's Defence minister, yesterday issued an uncompromising public statement reiterating Israel's flat rejection of any participation by the Palestine Liberation Organization in future Middle East peace talks involving Jordan (Christopher Walker writes).

The statement, in the form of a communiqué by his ministry, was apparently prompted by reports from Jordan that Mr Yassir Arafat, the PLO chief, and King Husain had come close in principle to agreeing on a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation for the negotiations America is now trying to set up.

The Israeli Government has been growing increasingly suspicious of the new dialogue between Mr Arafat and the Jordanian monarch, well aware that any agreement would significantly increase American pressure on Israel, particularly over the controversial issue of expanding Jewish settlements.

Mr Sharon said Israel was willing to negotiate with Palestinians from the occupied territories who sought coexistence with Israel, but not any Palestinian emissaries of the PLO.

He also went out of his way to reject recent Iraqi statements indicating a recognition by Baghdad of Israel's security needs. Dismissing them contemptuously as "a publicity stunt" aimed at winning United States support for Iraq in its continuing war with Iran.

The clear restatement of Israel's unbending position on the PLO came on the eve of a new American initiative headed by Mr Philip Habib, President Reagan's special Middle East Envoy, designed to break the deadlock which has so far prevented progress in the talks between Israel and Lebanon.

The Israeli steering committee on the talks, headed by Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, will meet today to finalize Israels stand on the latest American compromise proposal, put forward earlier this week in Khalde.

Israeli officials refused to commment on reports that the plan has already won qualified acceptance from the Lebenese Government. The talks resume on Thursday.

Internal criticism of Israel's policy in Lebanon broadened in a hard-hitting speech delivered on Monday night by Mr Yitzhak Rabin, the former Labour prime minister. He called on the Cabinet to admit that the goal of using Israel's armed might to impose a formal peace agreement on Labanon was "a mistake and an illusion".

He urged the Government to concentrate on securing Israel's minimal security needs in the north and said Israel was paying a heavy price for prolonging its stay in Lebanon.

Meanwhile a delegation of British Consevative MPs and party yesterday communicated to Mr Begin, what was described as "a very encouraging and warm message" for Israel from Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

Members of the delegation, known as the Conservative Friends of Israel, said their eight-day visit had gained extra impetus because of the present rift between the Thatcher government and the Arab world

● MOSCOW: Mr Arafat arrived in Moscow yesterday from two days of talks in Jordan, to meet Soviet leaders, who seem worried about growing Arab involvement in American peace efforts (Reuter reports).

Diplomats here said they expected Moscow to advise Mr Arafat against any involvement in United States-backed efforts and emphasize the common points between the Arab peace plan approved at September's Fez summit, and the Soviet Union's own Mid-East policy.

●BEIRUT: Fresh violence flared in the mountains around Beirut yesterday, near the sites of recent battles between Christian and Muslim Druze militias (Reuter reports).

One person was killed and two were injured when several artillery shells landed

●NEW YORK: President Yithak Navon of Israel was given the keys to New York on Monday by Mayor Edward Koch. (AFP reports).

Quake toll 515, Kabul reports

Islamabad (Reuter) – A severe earthquake killed 515 people, injured about 3,000 others and destroyed thousands of houses in Afghanistan's northern province of Baghlan last month, Kabul radio said.

The radio, monitored here by Reuters, said the earthquake on December 16 also killed more than 20,000 cattle in several villages in Baghlan's Pul-I-Khumri and Narin districts.

At Peshawar, near the Afghan border, a meterorological station had registered it at 6.0 on the Richter scale and placed its epicentre near Afghanistan's biggest underground coalmine at Karkar about 100 miles north of Kabul. At the time, Kabul reported six miners killed.

$63m payout for walkways crash

Kansas City (NYT) – A $10m (£6.3m) settlement of a compansation case involving survivors of the Hyatt Regency Hotel didaster in July, 1981, when two walkways callapsed killing 114, was approved by a district judge who declared the proceedings settled.

With other out-of-court settlements and an agreement reached in state court, this brought total compensation to $63m (£40m) or $3m more than it cost to build the hotel which was open for a year.

Mexicans 'took US bribes'

Mexico City (Reuter) – Three employees of Mexico's state-owned oil company, Pemex, have been charged with criminal conspiracy and taking bribes from a US corporation to give it contracts for oil exploration and drilling equipment.

The Attorney General's office here said it was the first prosecution of Pemex officials under the five-week old administration of President Miguel de la Madrid, who has pledged to wipe out government corruption.

Fraser's back




Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Australian Prime Minister, who returned to work yesterday after spending more than two months recovering from a back complaint (Reuter reports from Canberra). He told reporters he was feeling fine after surgery for a sciatic condition.

Bazaar 'kidnap'

Islamabad (Reuter) – Afghan rebels have kidnapped between 14 and 16 Soviet civilian advisers from a bazaar at Mazar-i-Sharif, 190 miles north of Kabul, western diplomatic sources, quoting unconfirmed reports, said here. The town was left in turmoil.

Tuesday's stop

Dar es Salaam (AP) – Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Prime Minister, arrived in Tanzania to a 19-gun salute, a demonstration of tribal dancing and a display by Chinese-trained Tanzanian acrobats. It was the ninth stop on his 10-nation Africa tour.

Seoul patch-up

Seoul – Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Japanese Prime Minister, arrived on a two-day visit and met President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea for the first of two sessions of talks designed to improve their present tense relations.

Waste arrives

Cherbourg (Reuter) – The British cargo ship Pacific Crane bringing 24 tonnes of atomic waste from Japan for recycling docked here despite a week of protest by anti-nuclear activists of the Greenpeace ecology movement.

Bus inferno

Lisbon (AP) – Six women factory workers perished in a bus in Oliveira do Hospital and another six were badly burnt when petrol being poured over the carburettor by the driver to make the engine start ignited. Thirty others got out.

Wooing tourists

Peking (Reuter)–China is introducing cash incentives for its 50,000 tourist industry workers to encourage better service for foreign visitors. In another move to woo tourists hotels in all popular centres will be allowed to accept advance bookings.

Baby snatcher

Durban (AFP) – An eight-year-old boy was snatched and killed by a crocodile while swimming with friends near a river dam in Natal province. Police later killed the crocodile which had hidden the boy's body for later consumption.

Genscher drops a hint for Bush

From George Clark
Strasbourg

All proposals for reducing the nuclear arms race coming from Mr Yuri Andropov, the Soviet leader, and the Warsaw Pact countries must be given "serious and careful scrutiny" and every negotiating opportunity exploited, Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, told the European Parliament in Strasbourg yesterday.

Giving his assessment of the main issues facing the Community during West Germany's six-month presidency of the Council of Ministers, he said all member states would have to satisfy the growing anti-nuclear protest movement.

"We shall give careful analysis to the latest proposals from the Warsaw Pact countries, regardless of the polemical terms in which they are couched, and assess them without preconditions. We shall pursue our peace policies in a constructive spirit.

"The failure of any genuinely serious peace initiative will not be attributable to us."

MEPs saw in this statement a message for Mr George Bush, the American Vice President, who is coming to Europe at the end of the month as President Reagans's emissary to assess the European attitude to Mr Andropov's latest initiative.

Herr Genscher emphatically criticised the Soviet Union, demanding again that Russian forces should be withdrewn from Afghanistan.

He said: "Not least, we expect the Soviet Union to respond to the West's genuine wish to negotiate on arms control ..."

Herr Ganscher said Europe had to strive for détente despite all setbacks and disappointments.

Herr Genscher referred obliquely to the European Parliament's ban on the £500m rebate to the United Kingdom under the 1982 budget, and the repayment of about £70m to the West German Government.

He said experience had shown that it would not be possible to solve such a complex problem as the community's financial system, which the Parliament had demanded within a year.

MEPs on the budget committee meet in Brussels nwxt week hoping to receive a plan from the Commission which will go forward to the Council of Ministers. But it seems probable that the Council will not be able to produce a convincing reply to the Strasbourg Parliament which, once again, will vote down Britain's rebate at the February or March session.

'Spread 'em out!'

Vienna more useful than meets the eye

*Of all the current rounds of East-West disarmament negotiations, the most disappointing have been the so-called Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction talks (MBFR). In the third of a series of four articles, **RODNEY COWTON**, Defence Correspondent, assesses the prospects for reductions of Nato and Warsaw Pact forces in Central Europe at the next round of MBFR negotiations in Vienna.*

For nearly 10 years negotiations have been in progress to achieve a reduction in armed forces in central Europe.

Conducted at Vienna the MBFR talks have been in a state of near-stalemate for several years.

There are those who think there is no likelihood of an agreement in the foreseeable future, but that the MBFR talks are useful as a virtually permanent forum for the discussion of military matters.

On the other hand, some diplomats believe much greater progress has been made at Vienna than is realized, and that there are now fewer technical obstacles to an agreement in the MBFR talks than in any other arms negotiations taking place.

One feature which distinguishes the Vienna talks from either the Strategic Arms Reduction talks or the Intermediate Range Nuclear Forces negotiations at Geneva is that, unlike them, the negotiations are between alliances – Nato and the Warsaw Pact – rather than between Russia and United States.



Another distinctive feature is that the negotiatons have a precise geographic definition. They relate to forces based in West Germany, The Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg, in the West, and in the East Poland, East Germany and Czechoslovakia.

The most recent important development was in July when Nato put forward proposals for reductions in four phases ever seven years, to bring the number of ground forces on either side in Central Europe down 700,000 – or 900,000 if air forces are included.

On Western calculations the effect of these proposals would be to reduce the number of Warsaw Pact ground forces by 260,000 and Nato ground forces by 100,000. Inevitably, this is not the view of the Soviet Union.

One of the big obstacles in the negotiations in recent years has been disagreement over the assessment of the number of Warsaw Pact forces in Czechoslovakia, Poland and East Germany. The West puts the number at about 57 divisions with 960,000 troops as against 25 divisions with 800,000 men deployed by Nato. As in the INF talks, the Soviet Union contends there is already a rough parity.

Although this discrepancy has been a problem, it is now said considerable progress has been made in private conversations towards narrowing the gap.

The proposals put forward by Nato in July were intended to remove another difficulty. This concerned the precise way in which Nato would achieve the reductions required.

Basically Nato has said it would require every direct participant with major units in the area covered by the MBFR talks to make a significant force reduction. Thus the essential balance of forces would be maintained, but at a lower level.

These proposals by the West appear not to have met with any response so far from the Soviet Union, and there is one problem on which there has been no visible progress at all – the question of procedures for verifying that an agreement is being complied with.

The fundamental difficulty is that all the disarmament talks are taking place in a context of profound mistrust, so that neither side will assume that the other will adhere to the terms of any agreement.

The Warsaw Pact view is that this can be accomplished by so-called national technical means, such as satellite surveillance. Nato, on the other hand, insists that verification of numbers of troops needs on-the-spot inspections. This is something to which the Warsaw Pact has always been extremely reluctant to agree.

It is possible, however, that the declaration by the Warsaw Pact from Prague last week revealed a genuine shift of position in its reference to the possible use of international procedures for verification.

Next: Chemical weapons.

El Al back but pilots oppose deal

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv

El Al, Israel's national air carrier, which is in receivership, will resume passenger services today in an attempt to save the company from liquidation on the basis of a new deal negotiated by the Government and the trade unions.

The pilots, who seek to invalidate the agreement, went to court yesterday, but meanwhile their committee aurthorized members to operate today's Boeing 747 flights to Nairobi and Johannesburg.

The green light to end the four-month lock-out was given by the parliamentary finance committee, which authorized the Government, the airline owner, to release £30m to meet immediate financial obligations and provide operating capital for four to six weeks.

The company which is some £200m in debt, was ordered into receivership on December 5 at the request of the Government. But on January 5 it authorized the interim receiver to try to reactivate it.

A Jerusalem court issued the second order after the receiver and the General Federation of Labour announced an agreement providing for drastic cuts in staff, pay, fringe benefits and other reforms.

Reagan tries to block press leaks

From Nicholas Ashford
Washington

The White House has issued a new set of guidelines intended to prevent officials leaking politically sensitive information to the press.

Paradoxically, the man responsible for drawing up the guidelines, Mr James Baker, the White House chief of staff, has himself just been responsible for a newspaper story which has caused considerable embarrassment and irritation to President Reagan.

In an interview with the *Dallas Morning News* last weekend Mr Baker said that Mr Ray Donovan, the beleaguered Secretary for Labour, should resign his post. Mr Donovan has been accused of having links with organized crime when he headed a New Jersey construction company before joining the Administration.

Although a special investigation last year ruled that it had been able to find "no credible evidence" of such links, newspapers have continued to publish further damaging allegations about Mr Donovan's past associations.

Mr Baker is not alone among the White House staff in thinking that Mr Donovan should step down, but he is the first to say so on the record.

The newspaper report led to immediate apoligies by Mr Baker and expressions of regret by the President.

Undeterred by this knuckle-rapping Mr Baker's new guidelines will require all members of the White House staff to receive prior approval from the President's press liason staff before granting interviews.

Similar attempts to restrict press access to White House officials have been made in the past two years, but proved unsuccessful. The new move is not expected to be much more successful.

The reason for the latest curbs has been a flow of leaks in recent weeks about White House discussions on the shape of next year's budget and the President's reactions to the Soviet peace initiative.

"The President," Mr David Gergen, the White House director of communications explained, "does not appreciate having people who are what I call free-lance artists who come out of a private meeting with him and expose the contents of the private meeting."

Andropov gives Vogel new details on missile cuts

Moscow (Reuter) – Herr Hans-Jochen Vogel, the Social Democratic candidate for the West German Chancellorship, met Mr Yuri Andropov, the Soviet leader, in Moscow yesterday for talks which, he said, boosted his hopes for a US-Soviet accord on cutting medium-range nuclear missiles.

Herr Vogel told a press conference that Mr Andropov had given him new details about a proposal he made last month to reduce the arsenal of Soviet missiles in Europe to the combined level of similar British and French weapons.

Herr Vogel refused to elaborate, saying that he wanted to report to the West German Government first, but he said that Mr Andropov's remarks had increased his optimism about the medium-range missile talks in Geneva. He talked to Mr Andropov for two-and-a-half hours.

For most of the discussion both sides were accompanied by advisers, but Herr Vogel and Mr Andropov also had a 15-minute meeting with only interpreters present.

Mr Andropov's proposal to reduce the Soviet stock of SS20 missiles was announced on December 21 but rejected as inadequate by most Western governments for reasons including the fact that the SS20, with three warheads, has far greater destructive power than West European systems.

Herr Vogel said during a visit to Washington for talks with President Reagan last week that Mr Andropov's proposal was worth studying, but that several points needed elaborating. The most inportant questions were how many missiles Russia would cut from its stock and whether they would be scrapped or only withdrawn to Asia

Mr Andropov's answers to these questions yesterday, Herr Vogel went on, had contained the new elements, but the Soviet leader had been sceptical about Washington's will to reach and agreement at the Geneva talks. Herr Vogel told Mr Andropov that he did not think President Reagan's "zero option" demand for a withdrawel of all Soviet medium-range missiles was America's final position.

Today's talks also covered last week's call by Soviet block leaders for a non-aggression pact between Nato and the Warsaw Pact, Mr Vogel said.

● PRAGUE: Defence ministers of Warsaw Pact countries arrived here yesterday for talks expected to last two days, the Czechoslovak news agency CTK said (AFP reports).

Vietnamese recapture Cambodian village

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok

Vietnamese forces have recaptured one village in western Cambodia but nationalist guerillas are still holding out in others near the Thai border, according to spokesmen for the Thai Army and the Khmer People's National Liberation Front.

The Vietnamese appeared to be preparing for another assault on the village of Yeang Daeng Kum, four miles from the border, the spokesmen said. Vietnamese artillary shelled the village yesterday from a base to the south.

This village, which the guerrillas captured 17 days ago, holds a commanding position on a plateau. The Vietnamese used it as a base for mortar attacks on 90,000 Cambodians in border encampments to the east.

Western defence attachés in Bangkok said they did not believe the KPNLF could hold out long at Yeang Daeng Kum against the superior strength of the Vietnamese.

The KPNLF said it had lost four men killed and seven wounded in Monday's fighting. It claimed to have killed a number of Vietnamese, destroyed one armoured carrier

The KPNLF claims to have 9,000 men under arms but this force is spread thinly along the border. The Vietnamese have at least 80,000 troops in western Cambodia supported by tanks, heavy artillery and aircraft.

The present fighting comes weeks after aggressive patrolling by the KPNLF and its surprise capture of six Vietnamese strongholds.

Iran ultimatum to Japanese petro-plant firm

By Our Foreign Staff

Iran has given a consortium of Japanese firms building a petrochemical plant in southern Iran until tomorrow to decide whether to resume construction work on the plant.

"This is our last word" Mr Ahmad Ahmadi, the Director of the Irano-Japan Petrochemical project, said and added that if the Japanese decide not to complete the Bandar Khomeini complex, the Iranians would find other means.

The two parties have been argueing about completion of the complex since 1980. It was begun before the Khomeini revolution.

According to the Irnians, the Japanese claim from Iran is for about $60m (£37m) and some $3,500m have already been spent.

Radiation scare: Rescuers and Federal Aviation Administraion officials searching the wreckage of a DC8 cargo aircraft that crashed yesterday taking off from Detroit Metro Airport. The United Airlines aircraft, carrying low-level industrial radioactive material, crashed in flames, killing all three crew. Police said the material would not harm people in the vicinity of the crash, 20 miles from Detroit. An airlines spokesman said the material – a synthetic radioactive element – was recovered intact.

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Baroness Who to the sex barricades

Equality should begin with parents and teachers, says the new head of the EOC

Baroness Platt of Writtle, newly appointed chairman of the Equal Opportunities Commission produced a screwdriver from her handbag with a flourish. "I always carry one with me. It is the symbol of my trade. It is also jolly useful when the lights fail. I learnt all about fuses as a girl."

Lady Platt, you will not be surprised to learn, graduated swiftly from fuses to fuselages, becoming one of Britain's first aeronautical engineers after taking a degree in Mechanical Sciences at Cambridge. Her first job was testing fighter aircraft during the Second World War – a 60-hour week on a noisy smelly factory floor. She says she loved every minute of it.

When Baroness Platt's appointment to the EOC was announced just before Christmas, the general reaction was "Baroness Who?" There had been rumours that the Home Office was having difficulty filling the post – the EOC is one of Westminster's least loved quangos – and even that the Government wanted to close it down. The appointment of a relatively obscure candidate – obscure compared at least to the likes of the Baronesses Young (now Privy Seal) and Lockwood, the retiring EOC chairman, fuelled fears that it might be a caretaker, perhaps even an undertaker chairmanship. However the Baroness's qualifications and enthusiasm make this unlikely.

She left engineering in 1949 when she married – her husband is a textile manufacturer – and then had two children. She started her second career in local government 10 years later. Now she is vice chairman of Essex County Council. She received her life peerage in 1981. She is or has been on seemingly dozens of councils and committees fostering technical and scientific education for women; she went on a mission to three African states. Not surprisingly promoting women in scientific and technological pursuits is going to be her main priority when she starts at the EOC in May.

"These are the skills that will be in demand in the future", she says. "To get equality now women have to grasp their opportunities here. Unfortunately there is still a lot of feeling about tough subjects such as physics not being suitable for girls. The pressure starts very young. It comes from parents and teachers."

Lady Platt knows all about that sort of thing. She came from an ordinary middle class home where "we had to watch the pennies". Her father was a bank accountant and no one in her family had ever been to university. "Father was rather against it, but I had a marvellous maths teacher who told my mother I must go to Cambridge."

She was all set to read maths when war broke out. Round came a letter from the Government asking sixth formers and their teachers to consider subjects that would help the war effort. What about a spot of mechanical sciences for the girls? The irony does not escape Lady Platt. "I talked recently to a group of girls doing engineering at Cambridge. They told me their schools had tried to dissuade them from taking that course. There are subtle forces at work here. The teacher says: 'Now wouldn't you prefer to take biology rather than physics, dear,' and the girl agrees.

"The same sort of attitudes can lead to segregation in the craft subjects as well. Schools now have to give boys and girls equal access to the whole range. But it is one thing just having the courses available. You can still end up with the girls doing cookery and needlework and the boys doing the metalwork. I think schoolchildren should take all the craft subjects for at least the first couple of years and then be allowed to decide which ones they want to continue with. We have to overcome all this conditioning that discourages women from choosing things like engineering."

But arts graduates are not a totally lost cause (at one point in our interview she said "I expect you did English didn't you"?). She recently encountered a woman philosophy graduate selling ball bearings. "I thougth that was most enterprising of her".

All this will go down well with the regular staff at the EOC, who are planning a spring offensive in the schools. But she is lukewarm on some other issues dear to the feminist heart, the need for more state-funded nurseries, for instance.

Mike Abrahams



Baroness Platt: undaunted by her first paid job for 30 years

This seems to reflect not so much the Thatcher line on public spending as her personal feeling that this may not be the best solution.

"We need to persuade employers to adapt to the needs of working women – more job sharing and part time work at higher levels for instance. I think business and industry is waking up to this now. I met a banker the other day who was operating a job sharing system. I asked him whether it was expensive and he said it was not. It was far more expensive training women and then letting them go. It was in his interests to lure them back to work."

She worries particularly about the problems of married women returning to work. "They feel so inadequate. Even if they have trained earlier to a high standard the pace of technological change these days means that when they try to get back in after five or 10 years away the danger is their knowledge is out of date.

"I was very impressed when I was in Wisconsin where they had refresher courses in the evening with video display units where married women could go along and keep up with what was happening in their particular field."

Tall and tremendously cheerful Lady Platt clearly has bags of energy. She is 60 this year and undaunted by the prospect of going up to Manchester for two or three days each week. "I am embarking on my first paid job for 30 years just when most people are thinking about retirement", she says. She has a practical approach and is likely to be opposed to establishing a principle just for the sake of it if it will not yield any tangible results.

She thought the EOC-backed case of two women against the Fleet Street hostelry El Vinos was "rather frivolous" but was delighted by the report in *The Times* the morning I met her that a woman crane driver had been awarded damages for victimization at work.

"Now that is the sort of thing that makes employers sit back and think twice. It is that, and not just more legislation that will bring about real equality in the end."

Lady Platt does not accept the view that this Tory government is hostile, or even indifferent to the aspirations of women. She might have a hard time convincing the permanent staff at the EOC, some of whom feel they have lived the past five years under some kind of death sentence.

But while the accepted wisdom has been that a right wing regime is less well disposed towards women's advancement than a left wing government, EOC insiders reckon that it is the Tory women in their midst who have often proved more effective in pushing the cause than their left-wing counterparts. The political balance is carefully maintained among the dozen commissioners, who include three nominees from the Confederation of British Industry and three from the Trade Union Congress.

"The great problem in the present set-up", says one EOC senior staff member, "is that the nominees tend to toe their own organization's line and cancel each other out. This can result in bland decision making if you do not have really inspired leadership."

The EOC may have struck lucky.

Maggie Drummond

Joanna Lumley's Diary

A flight of fancy that never quite took off



The deal was this: I would spend twelve days in America and Canada talking about the Panther films, and in return I would be treated like a Ming vase, fed like a Strasbourg goose and allowed to fly home in a Concorde. I realized that if I wanted to wear the clothes I had brought for the trip, the eating would have to be held in check.

I arranged for my cousin to come with me as Principal Feeder: she was to devour everthing in sight and report to me (if she could still speak) at the end of each meal. This scheme worked perfectly, and we both looked forward to the famed Concorde lunch, which I was assured, we would only just have time to consume before the plane landed in London three and a half hours later.

On the morning of our departure, New York was under a blanket of snow. Fifth Avenue, silent and white, showed the tracks of a single car. Two people were skiing through the light blizzard to Central Park. The airport, however, confirmed that all flights were taking off on time and we were to have a good day now.

Five hours later, at Kennedy airport, we were still being given snow checks on runway clearance, while, through the glass, we could see the slender body of our enchanting metal bird being stocked with canisters containing our lunch. Finally, at ten to six, we boarded, our jaws clenched with excitement and hunger. We drove slowly round the airport waiting for permission to lift off: the Principal Feeder and I, enfeebled by starvation, read the menus aloud to each other, drooling in aticipation.

Seventy minutes later we drove slowly back to the starting gate; in the interminable delay, one of Concorde's fragile little wheels had overheated and we were to be re-flighted on huge, wide-bodied and reliable aeroplanes. Unprintable American things were said about our beloved European vehicle.

A kindly traveller, misreading the pallor of famine for patriotic chagrin, patted me on the arm as we queued for seat allocations.

"These planes are like racehorses", he explained. "Sometimes they go, sometimes they don't feel up to it."

We looked through the glass at our naughty little thoroughbred, standing on the dark tarmac, one hoof off the ground, her muzzle lowered in mock humility.

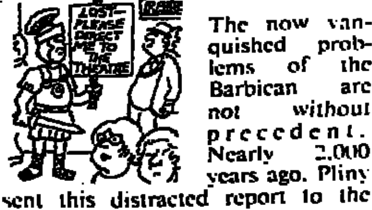


Chicago, the Windy City, was as still as a millpond during my two-day visit. From my splendid hotel room I could see the Water Tower, the bare trees spangled with Christmas lights and the black stretches of Lake Michigan. Picking up one of my seven telephones, I ordered a light repast and turned on my fourth television set for a moment's rest and recreation after the daily round.

My heart leapt into my mouth, there to jostle with a pretzel: for on the screen was our own dear Jean Marsh, apparently reduced to doing a dog act. "Up and over, Tiny", she commanded and a woolly beast rolled over and played dead. Thunderous applause brought another set of performers into view – the small girl from Benson, *a muscular cop from* Chips *and a blonde actress I didn't know. They climbed onto a high wire and bicycled about, balancing on chairs.*

People from Dallas dangled from trapezes, Roddy McDowall conjured, and the child from The Exorcist *reduced a cage of lions and tigers to glee. When Brooke Shields was winched up, in sequined tights, to hang by her teeth I snapped the thing off. I reflected for a moment on friends in England attending occasional tap-dancing classes, and the odd actor who shimmers along to singing lessons.*

When that American circus hits town, I fear the jig may be up.



The now vanquished problems of the Barbican are not without precedent. Nearly 2,000 years ago, Pliny sent this distracted report to the Emperor Trajan:

"The citizens of Nicea, Sir, are building a theatre which, though not yet finished, has already exhausted above ten million sesterces and, which is worse I fear, to no purpose." He goes on to elaborate on some of the design faults and concludes: "... It deserves your consideration whether it be best to carry on this work, or entirely to discontinue it: or rather, perhaps, whether it would not be most prudent absolutely to destroy it."

I expect the Barbicanians are please that their last slab has been tapped irrevocably into position. I haven't read far enough yet to discover what the citizen of Nicea did.



Jean Marsh of Upstairs, downstairs: Down doggie

The last time I saw Robin Drake he was six years old and his front teeth were missing. It was a pleasant shock to meet him again, this time with teeth, a young family and a moustache. I asked his youngest daughter how old she was. "A quarter to three," she replied without hesitation.

That makes me nearly a quarter to 37.

● **The Friday Page: Prostitutes versus bureaucrats; high-flying prejudice**

And may he rest in the peace he never gave his neighbours



It is a terrible thing to admit, but there is a new atmosphere in our street. The clouds have blown away, a curse has been lifted, we can breathe again; we can sleep more soundly in our beds of a night. We ask each other eagerly if we have heard. We can hardly believe it.

Someone has died. He died in the way he would have wanted to go: suddenly, in his hand a leaflet calling for the repatriation of immigrants. He was my neighbour.

All of this sounds like dancing on his coffin. It is, alas, hard not to do a little jig, now that we can go about our business without fear of the police being summoned, writs being issued, or a wild tirade disturbing the peace – all without the slightest hint of a cause.

Our friends can park cars nearby without having their numbers taken. We can even park outside, or opposite, his house without the usual screaming-match. The council can throw away the file of his complaints about the trees being too high, the drains too old, that sort of thing. Officials can visit houses in the street without having to sprint for the front doors in case he buttonholed them about some preposterous complaint.

Most important of all, the cats have gone. They totalled 20, give (they bred continually) or take (a few were put down every now and then) half a dozen. The smell of un-neutered tom and decaying fish flew over the fence like mustard gas. So did the cats themselves, despite the hurling of stones, the fitting of extensions and the nailing up of barbed wire until it felt as if we were living next to the Berlin Wall.

You could go up on our roof, a storey and a half higher than his, lean over the parapet and wallop, the pong nearly knocked you over the edge.

His "housekeeper" (not a job I would recommend to a sister, aunt or mother of mine, despite the current unemployment problems), has had them put down. A selected few were brought back from the vet's and buried up the garden. She too has gone to a far, far better place (London NW1) and the screaming rows that penetrated our communal wall during a bad night are a thing of the past.

He was not a 100 per cent nuisance. He cut a neighbour's hedge, for one thing. For another, he helped us, on our arrival eight years ago, to chop down the overgrown jungle that was the garden. After his death, we learnt that he had taken food every day to an old lady round the corner; now without his help, she was starving until discovered and placed on the Social Services' books. He had a rather attractive, though demonic smile.

He was a 99 per cent nuisance. He had this unique quality of bringing out the worst in those up against whom he rubbed. Mother Teresa in reverse. The mildest of Water Board operatives (called, incidentally, to cut off our supply in our first week here) would be turned into a hysterical, shrieking shadow of his former self.

And me. I am not, I flatter myself, the sort of person who refers to an elderly gent as a "nutter", particularly to his face. I do not tell senior citizens that they need their heads examined, particularly if their brain cells would not bear close examination from an electron microscope.

I do. Flatter myself, that is. I have made both those remarks over the years, at considerable volume. I have referred to "funny farms" and "men in white coats" – and it was no excuse that over the fence had come a remark about the need for soap on the skin of my half African, half Vietnamese nephew (by adoption – I am white and not Jewish at all, so it is surprising he did not take to me more).

There is no denying that the property values have gone up; I know of at least one sale that fell through purely because the potential buyer stumbled across the resident "character". But that is no excuse for treating the children to the spectacle of their father leaping about with joy on hearing the news that a neighbour has popped his clogs. It won't happen again.

Last weekend I went up the garden, safe from fear of threatening writs about roots reaching into his garden, or leaves drifting down into it. There was absolutely no aroma of cats. In a short, moving ceremony, I pulled away the barbed wire and chucked it in the shed.

Jonathan Sale

Law Report January 12 1983 Divisional Court

Lloyd's committee exceeded powers in requiring underwriter's suspension

Regina v Committee of Lloyd's, Ex parte Posgate

Before Lord Justice O'Connor and Mr Justice McNeill

[Judgment delivered January 11]

The Committee of Lloyd's in requiring the employers of Mr Ian Richard Posgate to suspend him as an underwriter were in fact suspending him as a member of Lloyd's and were acting outside their powers.

Lord Justice O'Connor delivering the reserved judgment of the Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held when granting a declaration that the committee had no power to make a demand contained in two letters dated September 20, 1982.

Mr Robert Alexander, QC and Mr Anthony Clark for Mr Posgate; Mr Peter Scott, QC and Mr R. J. L. Thomas for Lloyd's.

LORD JUSTICE O'CONNOR said that Mr Posgate applied for judicial review of a decision taken by the Committee of Lloyd's on September 20, 1982 requiring his employers to suspend him as an underwriter. He claimed that that was in fact a decision to suspend him as a member of Lloyd's and that as such it was *ultra vires*.

Alternatively, that decision was taken in breach of the rules of natural justice in that he was given no opportunity to reply to serious allegations against him which were the basis for the decision.

Four questions were posed:

(1) Did the committee suspend Mr Posgate?

(2) Did the committee act outside its powers?

(3) Did the committee act in breach of natural justice?

(4) Should the court in its discretion grant relief?

Mr Alexander, on behalf of Mr Posgate, submitted that all four questions should be answered "yes" while Mr Scott on behalf of Lloyd's submitted that they should all be answered "no".

Lloyd's was a statutory corporation whose members were engaged in the business of insurance. There were some 18,000 members of Lloyd's (referred to as names) and the actual business had to be done through agents.

Agents were of two kinds; members' agents who advised their principals on what syndicates to join and did the necessary bookkeeping on their behalf, and underwriting agents who organized syndicates and employed the actual underwriting staff to accept risks on behalf of their syndicates. Those two functions were frequently performed by the same corporate body.

The underwriting agents could only operate at Lloyd's if they were on a register. The leading underwriter of an underwriting agency was a person of crucial importance in the market for he decided what risks to accept on behalf of his syndicates and to what extent to reinsure them.

Alexander Howden Group PLC (AH Group) was a company which carried on insurance business worldwide. They were Lloyd's brokers and through a wholly owned subsidiary, Alexander Howden Underwriting Ltd (AHU) they were underwriting agents at Lloyd's.

Mr Posgate who entered Lloyd's as a working member in 1957 had been leading underwriter for AHU since 1971. AHU was one of the largest, of not the largest, underwriting agents at Lloyd's. Mr Posgate had been extremely successful; the syndicate on whose behalf he had been writing policies had flourished.

In addition, he was employed as leading underwriter by another firm of underwriting agents, Posgate & Denby Agencies Ltd (P & D).

The scale of Mr Posgate's success was reflected by the fact that over 3,500 names employed his services at £100 each, giving him an income of over £350,000 a year.

Mr Posgate was a director of AHU and of P & D and until March 1982 had been a director of AH Group. He was a member of the Committee of Lloyd's. His whole livelihood had come from his working membership in Lloyd's over the last 25 years.

In January 1982 the Alexander Howden companies were taken over by an American insurance company, Alexander & Alexander Inc (A & A). A & A commissioned a "fair value audit" of their English acquisition. The accountants' investigations brought to light an alarming state of affairs.

It appeared that four directors of A H Group, including the then chairman, had been syphoning off large sums of money through bogus reinsurance companies in Panama owned by them. They resigned and in August 1982 entered into a settlement with A & A.

The investigation continued and in September A & A were in possession of prima facie evidence that the agreement that they had made in August did not cover the complete ground and, in addition, that Mr Posgate was involved.

The evidence appeared to show that a Swiss bank previously owned by A H Group had been sold by them to a syndicate which, in truth, consisted of the four men plus Mr Posgate, plus two others, all acting through nominee Liechtenstein or Swiss trusts.

The money for the purchase had in fact been syphoned out of the A H Group through the Panamanian reinsurance companies. The sums involved were large.

Before this storm broke, Mr Grob, the then chairman of A H Group had been to see Sir Peter Green, the Chairman of Lloyd's on June 22 to report that he was very concerned about over-writing by Mr Posgate on the A H U syndicates for the 1982 account. Problems of over-writing on those syndicates by Mr Posgate had occurred in the mid 1970s and thereafter the Lloyd's committee had insisted on quarterly returns in order to check the position. Mr Grob said that he was instructing Mr Posgate to write no more 1982 business.

When the Lloyd's committee learned of the allegations they instructed accountants to examine the affairs of AHU.

During the week ending September 18 Mr Bogardus, chairman of A & A, saw Sir Peter Green, and told him that it would be necessary for A & A to file a statement with the Securities Exchange Commission in Washington at 10 am local time on September 20, that is at 3 pm London time.

It stated *inter alia*: "Reviewing all relevant facts and particularly those discovered during the week of September 13, 1982, the board of directors of the registrant (A & A) determined at a meeting held on September 18, 1982 that the misconduct of Mr Posgate made it necessary to take all necessary steps to remove him as an underwriter for and a director and employee of AHU. Mr Posgate's activities at Lloyd's include the underwriting of syndicates for AHU. The syndicates for which Mr Posgate was the underwriter for AHU include Syndicates 126 and 127, each with approximately 3,800 participants and a combined premium underwriting capacity of approximately £117m."

The rest of the statement made the most serious allegations against the ex-directors of A H Group and Mr Posgate. Mr Bogardus informed Sir Peter Green that on September 20 applications would be made to the Commercial Court for Mareva injunctions against them.

The proposed publication of this document in Washington on September 20 coupled with the dismissal of Mr Posgate by AHU in London called for action by the Lloyd's committee for it was bound to have a disturbing effect

Lloyd's officials together with their solicitors and counsel held a meeting on the morning of Monday September 20. Mr Posgate was asked to retire and after protest he did so. Sir Peter Green explained the reasons for the meeting and then the committee settled two letters to be sent to the directors of AHU and P & D.

The letters stated *inter alia*: "The committee requires that the company shall take the steps listed below failing which the committee ... will have no alternative but to take immediate steps in relation to the company's continuing approval as a Lloyd's underwriting agent.

"The committee requires: 1.1 The immediate suspension of Mr Posgate as joint active underwriter of the syndicates and as a director and officer of the company from all underwriting and underwriting agency activities in relation to all the syndicates managed by the company acts ...

"4 That all underwriting of new risks and/or all renewals of existing risks in the syndicates be suspended until the company has satisfied the committee of Lloyd's as to the nature and suitability of the underwriting capability of the syndicates, and as to the financial position of those syndicates and the action taken in respect of that position ...".

The letters reached their destinations soon after midday on September 20. The board of AHU agreed to implement the requirement but Mr Bogardus demanded the dismissal of Mr Posgate as underwriter. The board refused and Mr Bogardus as chairman used his position to dismiss the board appoint another director and dismiss Mr Posgate. The board of P & D also reluctantly agreed to conform with the demands made by the committee.

The court could not accept the submission on behalf of Lloyd's that Mr Posgate remained a full member of Lloyd's, that he was entitled to participate as an inside name in any syndicate of which he was a member that the committee had done nothing to prevent him taking employment with other underwriting agents and that the letters to AHU and P & D were no more than firm requests inviting them to stop using the services of Mr Posgate temporarily pending investigations.

It was quite clear that his real livelihood in Lloyd's was an underwriter. The committee were acting in good faith and were faced with what they regarded as a grave emergency.

They were satisfied that the good name of Lloyd's required action by them to stop Mr Posgate acting as underwriter pending the investigations in progress and to be able to publish to the world as they did that they had done so.

Where a man's livelihood was concerned the court should look at the reality of what had been done and the answer to question (1) above was that the committee did suspend Mr Posgate as a member.

Lloyd's was incorporated as a statutory corporation by the Lloyd's Act 1871, which provided for the exclusion of members in certain circumstances. There was no power to suspend a member temporarily under the 1871 Act.

The committee contended that they were purporting to act under section 29 which provided that they should have the management and superintendence of the affairs of the society.

That concept was a wide one and gave the committee an unfettered discretion to do what they considered best in the interests of the society subject only that they must act "in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this Act and the bye-laws thereunder".

The affairs of the society plainly included the business of the society which was the business of insurance.

The basis of insurance was good faith on all sides and superintendence of the affairs of the society necessarily involved seeing to it that the business was done honestly.

Section 10 of the 1871 Act as amended by the 1911 Act provided *inter alia* that the objects of the society should be the protection of the interests of members of the society in connexion with the business carried on by them as members of the society.

The objects also included the doing of all things incidental or conducive to the fulfilment of the objects of the society. The committee had very wide powers of controlling the activities of underwriting agents.

Underwriting agents were the subject of bye-law 87 which provided in part:

"(i) *Insurance business shall be* effected with members through the medium of the underwriting agent only if the name of such underwriting agent is for the time being inscribed upon a register of approved Lloyd's underwriting agents to be kept by the committee.

"(vi) The committee may in their discretion direct by resolution that as from such future date as may thereby be specified the name of an underwriting agent shall be removed from the said register for any cause after such underwriting agent shall have been afforded a proper hearing and on the passing of such a resolution notice in writing thereof shall forthwith be given to the underwriting agent whose name is directed to be removed from the said register ...".

The committee were entitled to take drastic and immediate action to superintend the affairs of the society. They were entitled to make the demands in both letters save only the first in each of them. There was nothing wrong in the committee backing their demands with the threat if they were not complied with.

They had no power, however, to make the first demand. The irony of the situation was that demand No 4 which the comittee had power to make would operate to stop Mr Posgate underwriting on behalf of the syndicates.

The format of the letters together with the press statement against the background of the statement to be filed in Washington indicated that the committee wanted it understood in the clearest terms that Mr Posgate had been suspended from acting as underwiter which everyone knew to be his prime function as a member of Lloyd's.

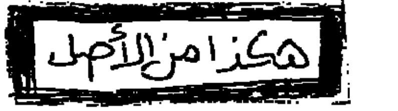
There was no power in the committee to require the suspension of Mr Posgate in such manner as would amount to suspending him as a member of Lloyd's. That was in fact what they did and it was outside their powers.

In considering whether the comittee acted in breach of natural justice, it was quite obvious that in the circumstances there could have been nothing approaching a hearing in the ordinary sense before the decision was taken.

However, Mr Posgate ought to have been told the nature of the charges against him and at least asked if he had any grounds for saying that it would be wrong to suspend him. It might have been that the result would have been the same but the court was concerned with the form of the decision and not the substance.

In the judgment of the court the relief to which Mr Posgate was entitled was declaration that the committee had no power to make the requirement numbered 1.1 in the letters dated September 20, 1982.

Solicitors: Stephenson Harwood; Linklater and Paines.



THE ARTS


Güney: "People should be able to think what they wish to think . . . to make cinema in freedom"

Yilmaz Güney, Turkey's most famous film personality, is regarded as a criminal in his own country and undesirable in Britain. Tomorrow *Yol*, which won the Grand Prix at Cannes after being made at second hand on instructions sent out of prison, opens in London. **David Robinson** went to meet its inevitably elusive director

Inspiration born out of captivity

Yilmaz Güney's film *Yol*, which opens at the Lumière Cinema, St Martin's Lane, tomorrow, was probably the most extraordinary Grand Prix winner in the history of the Cannes Festival. The film had, for a start, been made by proxy: although the subject, style and energy were undoubtedly Güney's the credit for direction went to his former assistant, Serif Goran. Güney's presence at the Cannes showing last May was his first public appearance since his escape from the Turkish jail where he was serving a 19-year sentence for alleged murder.

Halfway through the festival, warned that Interpol agents could be about to pounce, Güney abruptly left France. But the French – who take an intense national pride in doing things properly at Cannes – brought him safely back to accept his award. Since then he has continued to live in France, where he is at present finishing a new film – the first in 10 years that he has been able to direct personally, without the help of go-betweens. Since 1972 all his films have been made by assistants, from meticulous instructions passed out of the various prisons in which Güney has been held.

Shooting on his new film, *The Wall*, began on October 12, 1982 – a year to the day after Güney was spirited out of Turkey. Much of the finance has come from the French Ministry of Culture, and this support of so notable a dissident reflects the current state of diplomatic relations between France and Turkey. Other finance has come from Germany and from France's First Television Channel.

The Wall is based on the true story of a riot of child prisoners in an Ankara jail in 1976. Güney says that his picture of conditions in the prison is considerably softer than the reality: "If I had told it as it really was it would have been too tough to believe." The film was mostly shot in an old monastery at Pont-St-Maxence, which was quite easily converted into a Turkish prison with the addition of some bars at the windows. One hundred and thirty people, including Güney's tiny crew of 20, lived at the site, 60km outside Paris, during the shooting. Of the child actors, 50 or so were Turkish refugees living in France; the rest were Algerians.

The Cannes prize undoubtedly made it easier to get finance for the new film; and Güney is also gratified by the wide distribution it ensured for *Yol*. "But success brings traps as well as freedom. And obligations. I have to live up to it, to make sure that my next film comes up to what is expected of me. In the 10 years I was unable to make films, I constantly thought about what I should do with movies. I want to move and stir people. People are living but they are blind and deaf to the way they are living: I want to shake them up. Most films – I'm thinking particularly of the American cinema – are made to take people away from reality. Think of space movies.

"I don't want people to live with the stars in the sky. I want them to see their everyday lives more clearly. It's only by facing reality that you can begin to change it. The kids in *The Wall* aren't dreaming about some imaginary better life. They're simply fighting for a better prison. And they achieved that reality in the years 1976 to 1982."

Güney posed a special threat, in the eyes of the Turkish establishment, since he was not only a vocal political dissident but also the country's favourite film star. Many of the 105 films in which he acted remain box-office favourites, and have continued to be shown even during Güney's imprisonment and exile.

In all he spent 12 years in prisons. The first term was in 1961, for an article alleged to contain communist propaganda. "At that time I did not know what communism was. I learnt later." In 1972 he was sentenced to 10 years for giving shelter to wanted revolutionaries, but was released after two and a half years. Shortly afterwards, however, came the murder charge. According to Güney's own account there is no doubt that an unpopular right-wing judge was murdered, or that Güney was present in the restaurant where the shooting occured. Many people had motives for killing the man: it was widely said that one day he "would get what was coming to him".

In fact, says Güney, it was his (Güney's) nephew who shot him. The young man was Kurdish, and his statement was not taken properly, because of the language difficulties. Subsequently he was charged with perjury, released and soon afterwards murdered – though his death was officially accounted as suicide.

Güney's trial and conviction was a lengthy process, involving shifting the court from the provinces to Ankara, changing the court president and the judges, and securing forensic evidence that a 9mm bullet was a 7.5mm bullet. Eventually the guilty verdict was acheived however, and Güney was sentenced. Because of his celebrity, no prison was very keen to accept him, and he was shunted from place to place until he ended up on the island prison of Ismit in the Marmara Sea – the setting for the opening scenes of *Yol*. The scenes of the outside of the prison which appear in the film were shot by cameras hidden in boats off the island.

The success of *Yol* abroad has clearly given no pleasure to the Turkish establishment. Since Cannes the reactionary press in Ankara has stepped up its campaign to discredit Güney with his public, saying that he has abandoned his native country for the good life abroad. There was agitation to have him kidnapped and brought back to Turkey for trial; and the possibility is real enough for Güney still to move around Paris with a certain caution, and never alone. His family in Turkey have suffered: a nephew has been imprisoned without explanation, and he says it is impossible for anyone bearing his or his wife's surname to obtain a passport.

He can reveal nothing about his actual escape, except that it was made possible by the general confusion following Turkey's October coup. "I could go in and out of Turkey again in the same way without being detected. Perhaps I will. I want to go back to my country. It is the only way to fight. What do I want for Turkey? Only that people should be able to think what they wish to think, say what they wish to say, to write, to paint, to make cimema in freedom, to ask aloud for the things that are their rights.

"I shall continue to make films about Turkey. I will treat the same subject a hundred times if I need to. When what I say is understood, then I'll say something else." He found complete identity with Lindsay Anderson's outburst at Cannes, speaking of his own entry there, *Britannia Hospital*: "They say I keep on saying the same things. What else do they expect me to say? How can I change what I say when the things I am talking about don't change?" Güney comments: "If they would let me come to England I would like to meet Anderson."

The chances of this are slight. The Home Office, accepting straight-faced the verdict of the Turkish courts, have consistently refused applications by the British Film Institute for Güney to visit London; and it is certain that he will not be at the opening night of *Yol*.


Image conceived in a prison cell: Meral Orhonsoy looks out on the world in *Yol*

'Britain salutes New York'

Lively offering to American culture

The largest ethnic group in the United States has no march down Fifth Avenue in New York to honour its patron saints. The country with the largest rate of investment in the United States economy celebrates no national day here. But this year the 200th anniversary of its first treaty with the United States will be marked with the largest arts festival ever held here – "Britain salutes New York."

It will be the biggest outpouring of British art, British artists and general Britishness that has ever been seen outside the United Kingdom. It is already bigger, for instance, than the Europalia Festival that marked the British accession to the EEC.

For the month of April the Union Jack will fly from hotels, theatres, stores, concert halls and bus shelters, from the contemporary splendours of the Lincoln Center to the industrial grime of SoHo, the area south of Houston St where contemporary art flourishes like lilac on a bomb site.

Major set piece events will provide the core of the festival. They include the Royal Ballet, of course, and the Royal Shakespeare Company. Musical events will be provided by the Academy of St Martin in the Fields, the Monteverdi Choir, the Grimethorpe Colliery Band and Queen, among many others. *The Queen's Holbeins, The World of Henry Moore* and *Constable's England* top the list of art exhibitions. British television will be on show at the Museum of Broadcasting, and Stephen Spender at the Academy of Poetry.

The cost of all this is expected to exceed $3m and the money comes not from the British Government but from private industry on both sides of the Atlantic. The festival is the fruit of one man's inspiration. Two years ago Mr David Lloyd-Jacob, then managing director of Amcon, the American arm of Consolidated Goldfields (despite his name, he is neither Welsh nor Jewish), was talking over the position of the British in the US; not only are there more people of British descent here than of any other, there are more people of British descent here than in Britain.

He and his friends took the view that a bicentennial celebration of the treaty that ended the revolutionary war and officially recognized the independence of the United States would be a good way of drawing attention to the British contribution to the American culture, and at the same time of pointing out the vitality of our own.

Mr Lloyd-Jacob and his friends set about the task of raising the money, and established committees in London and New York to monitor the artistic values of the participating events and to set about the organization and fund raising. Sir Hugh Casson accepted an invitation to become artistic director. The Prince of Wales and Nancy Reagan agreed to be joint patrons. Sir Claus Moser volunteered to head the British advisory committee. "A reasonably high profile" is how Mr Lloyd-Jacob describes this support.

Lloyd-Jacob: "Reasonably high profile"

"It is not difficult to raise money, especially in America, for a good programme of artistic events", Mr Lloyd-Jacob says. "It is more difficult in Britain, because they don't have that tradition. But it is almost impossible to raise money for running a programme." So that was the initial task he set himself.

The success of Mr Lloyd-Jacob's operation may be shown by the fact that 85 per cent of the money needed has now been raised and there has been – just – more money contributed from sources in Britain than in America. Although he is now separated from Amcon and Consolidated Goldfields ("It's flattering to be held single-handedly responsible for the US recession") the company is still supporting the festival and has just confirmed another $250,000 contribution.

"I have a theory", says Mr Lloyd-Jacob, at 44 years old an eight-year resident of New York. "After the years of incredible activity from 1740 to 1860, or thereabouts, Britain took 120 years off. We are just coming out of that period. So behind this perhaps frivolous programming there is a muscular reason. This festival is also a signal that Britain is no longer a poor country. We are not trying to borrow something now. We have a lot to offer."

Michael Hamlyn

Television

Unforgettable ability to mock

He looked, in repose, as dusty and as bulky as a sack of potatoes; but when he moved he had the grace of a cat. **Alastair Sim** (BBC 1) declared that he only became an actor after he realized that he could do nothing else; he disliked publicity and refused to give interviews; somehow, as one friend said, "he fitted into the background". He was one of those few actors who, like Ralph Richardson, seem genuinely to want to efface themselves in their roles. He inhabited each part, not like a foreign traveller but as a native.

As a result there is curiously little to say about him as a man. He did not begin acting until he was 30 and, after a spell in the theatre, made a series of already forgotten films. And yet, even in the early clips which were shown last night, one can see the outline of a remarkable cinematic presence. With his balding head, staring eyes and extraordinary eyebrows he could be either a menacing or comic figure; when one laughs, it is out of sheer relief that he has chosen to be the latter. Perhaps that is why his most successful role was as the headmistress of St Trinian's: she looked as if she might easily boil and eat the little brats but, instead, she is everybody's favourite aunt.

He himself had once been a teacher, and his own benevolence must have guided him through the part. But it is a benevolence sharpened by observation and a certain amount of mild malice. The programme was subtitled "A Qualified Fool" but he was a Fool only in the Shakespearian sense – mocking the pretentions of authority, just as by his self-abnegation he ridiculed the idea of the actor as a "personality".

That is perhaps why his most memorable roles were those of bishops and generals, figures sliding off their pedestals and ending with a bump upon the ground. There was a wonderful scene last night from his role as a bishop in *The Ruling Class*, a confused and maladroit lump of episcopality who manages to forget the lines from the marriage service. Since Alastair Sim could not take himself seriously, he was uniquely able to mock self-importance in others – and to do so in a natural and therefore unforgettable way.

Behind the kindly and affable old gent of his later years, then, there must have been a certain amount of steel. Last night's documentary did not, however, attempt to enter this interesting area. It remained at the level of celebratory biography, a sort of *festschrift* rather than anything else. There is nothing particularly wrong with such an approach, but it did lead to a somewhat conventional exercise in film-making which seemed inadequate for so quietly unconventional a man.

Peter Ackroyd

London debuts

The harp in all its brilliance

An entire evening of solo harp music may well not have wide appeal outside the loyal but narrow circle of cognoscenti, but **Danielle Perrett** gave a debut recital at the Purcell Room which was well worthy of the large audience which turned up to hear her. For once, the harp's own character was rarely allowed to dominate: sheer beauty of sound and virtuosity of technique were always subordinated to thoughtful musicianship and keen interpretative intelligence. Even at the beginning, when Ms Perrett's nerves showed in a slight tension in the resonating tone, her ability to modulate timbre to mould structure as well as dynamic expression was shown to good effect in the *Barcarolle* by Roger-Ducasse and in the countrapuntal substance of her Froberger transcription.

The Froberger was just one of four first London performaces: the plain-speaking *Nocturnes* of Geoffrey Burgon revealed a cool, precisely nuanced side to Ms Perrett's playing, nicely balanced by the considerably more taxing *Eclogue*, written specially for her by Robert Keeley, vividly imaginative in both invention and excution.

The next day the Portuguese harpist **Mario Falcao**, giving his London debut at the Wigmore Hall, showed himself a confident, assured performer of considerable skill and experience. His obvious joy in everything he did gilded an effortless technique with warm, colourful resonance, brightening the strong, even articulation of arpeggio, scale and figuaration in his Rodriguez Toccata and Cardon Sonata.

David Bradshaw and **Cosmo Buono** arrived from New York to make their London debut on two grand pianos. Given that four-hand piano music is usually more fun to play than to listen to, their strength and unity of ensemble, their lively and instinctive rapport and their careful attention to technical and expressive detail made all they did unusually compelling. Casella's five-piece suite *Pupazzetti*, witty and slick, was nicely balanced by one of the first Bax pieces of his centenary year, *Poisoned Fountain*.

The young Bavarian cellist **Julius Berger**, who has already worked with Rostropovich and Haitink, began his Wigmore debut with an arresting performance of Boccherini's Sonata No 6. A confident singing tone, moving easily to the nuances of an often whimsical imagination, burgeoned fully in his Brahms Op 38 Sonata. He was fortunate enough to be stimulated at every turn by the closely responsive accompanying of Bruno Canino; but what marked this performance was an unusually mature ability to strengthen and invigorate his interpretation by modulating the voice of the instrument to the detailed shape, not just the generalized expressive mood, of the music in hand.

Hilary Finch

Concerts

Philharmonia/Knussen

Barbican

I hope Du Maurier are not too dismayed that their Music of Today concerts with the Philharmonia attract only a small audience of composers, music publishers, critics and other weirdos. After all, it helps to have some professional interest to sustain one through the longeurs of rehearsal, which these events bring out into the open before each performance, and it would be unrealistic to expect a full house for music that has neither age nor fashionableness to recommend it. But, as I have said before, one might be happier about the usefulness of the enterprise if these perfomances could be taken into the wider world of the Philharmonia's Festival Hall concerts.

Both the pieces we heard on Monday are big and bold enough to weather a more public airing. Copland's *Inscape* finds him in the late 1960s bashing his head against the brick wall of the strictest possible serial technique and yet still not managing to deaden his creative imagination completely; the process was finished a little later. Jacob Druckman's *Aureole*, the music of a Copland pupil much honoured with prizes and commissions, is hardly less sure and direct, besides being a good deal more fun.

Both pieces were also short, lasting for little more than ten minutes each, and so Oliver Knussen had been able to clear up most of the rehearsal business before we arrived. That meant there was time for two performances of each work with, in between, a spot of dissection. I am not sure this is a good thing. It blew Mr Knussen's cover as a dozy buffer; he is far to astute in pointing out how these compositions were made. It also completes the conversion of the pieces from works of art into objects of study.

In the case of the Druckman that change of optic was perhaps inevitable. Just as many American novels these days seem designed for creative writing seminars, so Druckman's is music for composition majors. *Aureole* is a splendid demonstration of the science of orchestration: flecked and splashed with colour, it rattles on with never a dull moment. Equally it is a display piece of compositional strategy. Everything develops from the main tune of Bernstein's "Kaddish" Symphony, which plods along profusely decorated with haloes of derived motifs. It really is terribly clever.

This was not the environment, though, to find out whether there is anything in the music beyond academic glamour. If someone at Du Maurier or the Philharmonia cares about these works, then perhaps we should be given the chance to find out.

Paul Griffiths

Bochmann Quartet

Purcell Room

Versatility is evidently a virtue of the Bochmann Quartet. When I last heard them, a couple of months ago, they were in the pit at Sadler's Wells playing Schubert and Bach and contributing not a little to performances by London Contemporary Dance Theatre. On their own on Monday they ranged from Haydn to Ravel, and opened up a more unfamiliar corner of the repertory with a searching account of Prokofiev's B minor Quartet Op 50.

The first of the composer's two quartets, it dates from 1930, and was a commission from the Library of Congress in Washington. It also followed closely in the wake of his ballet *The Prodigal Son* to which there is more than a passing musical resemblance in the dance-like writing of both the first and second movements, while the unusual Andante finale also became part of a solo piano suite in association with other pieces taken from the ballet.

What Michael Bochmann and his colleagues did was to relate form and content in such a way that the progress through the three relatively short movements was that of a deepening intensity of musical experience. The sprightly spirit of the opening Allegro was admirably poised on a keen rythmic sense, and this led into successive fast and slow movements notable for clarity of part-writing in the former and sustained lyrical thought in the latter.

Prokofiev was preceded by Haydn, where the players took time to find both character and style in a sometimes brusque account of his last Quartet, Op 77 No 2, but Ravel's Quartet was given an accomplished performance. Some excessive indulgence of the song-like melody at the heart of the Scherzo was compensated by the virtuoso technique, delicate shading and fine-drawn line elsewhere, so that the musical focus within the shifting textures was always in view.

Noël Goodwin

Kyung-Wha Chung/Bishop-Kovacevich

St John's/Radio 3

Despite the fact that it was broadcast live and will be repeated on Radio 3 next Sunday at 1pm, the BBC's lunchtime recital by Kyung-Wha Chung and Stephen Bishop-Kovacevich packed out St John's, Smith Square, on Monday. Those who had made the journey were amply rewarded by performances which, at every level, compelled one to be surprised by and enjoy anew the distinctive character of each work.

This was particularly true of Ravel's G major Sonata, his last chamber work, and in this performance one which seemed to be tingling with paradoxes. It was written to emphasize the incompatiblity of violin and piano; yet nowhere did the soloists delight more in teasing, encouraging, imitating and scoring points of each other. Many of its ideas seem imprecise, intangible – the swaying, playing around with melody in the first movement, the wry fragments of jazz blues hanging from the threads of the second – yet their placing is precise, and their recreation on Monday delightfully tangible.

In Mr Bishop-Kovacevich's hands the piano in the first movement rang clear and opalescent like a patterning of bells, each note anchoring the volatile sweetness of Miss Chung's violin. At times both seemed surprised and delighted as if by the reflection and deflection of nuances of sound from one to the other; and then the contest of wits would begin again, tough with repartee in the finale's piano themes and violin perpetuum mobile.

This forcefully directed yet always seemingly unpredictable energy had projected their opening Mozart K301 G major Sonata as a glinting and fragile piece of perfection, and it came into its own in the central Schumann Sonata in A minor, Op 105. A dark undertone in the violin's opening notes nurtured then, in turn, developed out of, the swirling piano parts as each instrument surfaced to reveal more of the music's purpose.

Between the tumult of the first movement and the fiercely driven cogwheels of the last, the central part, slow movement and scherzo in one, seemed an infinite song without words.

Hilary Finch



THE TIMES DIARY

Armless pursuit

Having sneaked last month on 36 public schools with no right to their coats of arms, I now offer some moral tuition to 11 equally presumptuous Oxbridge colleges. There is no record of the arms they boast having been granted or otherwise ratified. The guilty Oxford Ten are: Hertford, Jesus, Keble, Lady Margaret Hall, St Anne's, St Edmund Hall, St John's, Wadham, Worcester and Somerville. Magdalene is the sole transgressor at Cambridge. Some of the establishments argue customary usage, or that their foundation predates that of the College of Arms. But Theo Matthew, Windsor Herald at the College, is adamant: "There is no such thing as a right to arms by prescription. Antiquity of unauthorized arms confers no sanction. The longer the use, the greater the abuse."

Ogdon in concert

I am pleased to learn that the information in my recent note about John Ogdon, the pianist, was out of date. Such is his progress in recovery that he left the Maudsley Hospital almost two months ago, and is now living at a half-way home in Twickenham run by the Richmond Fellowship. At the home he is in charge of his own medication, and performs compulsory domestic tasks. He practices for his increasingly busy concert programme at a nearby college and a studio in London. Beside the interview with Mavis Nicholson which he is to undertake at the Festival Hall on January 18, Ogdon has been filming with BBC's *Nationwide*, who will also record his concert in Cambridge on January 20. This will be transmitted at the end of the month – possibly on January 27, his 46th birthday.

● *Christmas comes but once a year, but does not stay away long. Roger Payton has received a card from Baltimore date-stamped January 2 1983 with the legend: "Please mail early for Christmas".*

Current affairs

Richard Balfe, Labour MEP for London South Inner, claims to have detected some unsuspected power sharing at the European Parliament. On whose authority, he asked yesterday, had a mobile home parked on the river bank lawn been plugged into the parliament building's electricity supply? On Monday, Balfe said, he observed a dinner party going on inside the vehicle, and an electric cable running from a first floor window of Parliament. Piet Dankert, president of the Parliament, sent security men to investigate, but by the time they got to the scene there was no sign of either people or cable.

Serenaded

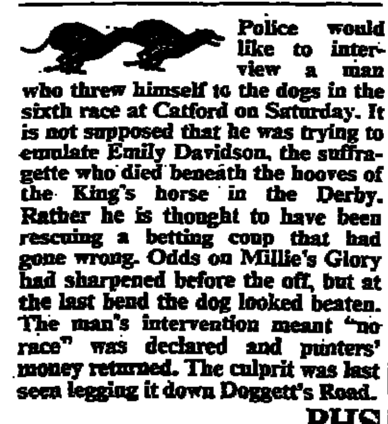
While Berlin wonders how far Herbert von Karajan will go in support of the lady clarinettist, the Vienna Philharmonic is wondering what it did to upset another of Europe's most fashionable conductors, Carlos Kleiber. The temperamental Kleiber stormed out of a Beethoven rehearsal in Vienna, cancelling two concerts and a recording, without any explanation. Yet such is his allure that the orchestra is already wooing him for another engagement.



"Perhaps next year, Ma'am, you should invite the two Bonnies as guests."

Bravo for Bolivar

At the far end of South America from Margaret Thatcher, another liberator is being feted by the British. Tomorrow a 34-strong choir from Chetham's, the Manchester music school, flies to Caracas to help Venezuela celebrate the bicentenary of the birth of Simon Bolivar. The choristers plan a quick serenade on the concourse of Ringway airport before embarking. When they arrive they will sing the national anthem to the president; the sentiments, if not the language, would have gone down well in Stanley Cathedral: *Gloria Al Bravo Pueblo.*



Police would like to interview a man who threw himself to the dogs in the sixth race at Catford on Saturday. It is not supposed that he was trying to emulate Emily Davidson, the suffragette who died beneath the hooves of the King's horse in the Derby. Rather he is thought to have been rescuing a betting coup that had gone wrong. Odds on Millie's Glory had sharpened before the off, but at the last bend the dog looked beaten. The man's intervention meant "no race" was declared and punters' money returned. The culprit was last seen legging it down Doggett's Road.

PHS

Beware the Shore factor

by Peter Stothard

"The Government is in a dilemma. It wants the world to know how disastrous Labour economic policies would be. It does not want premonitions of Peter Shore to provoke a sterling crisis for its own policy. So far the drop in sterling has been beneficial to Tory strategy. Much further and it could be a disaster".

These words from a Conservative economic adviser yesterday reflect the political problem of this week's fall in the pound to what is almost its lowest ever level against the dollar – and consequent base rate rise to 11 per cent. If the markets are nervous about the coming election – their fears fuelled by what is seen as the Prime Minister's blatant electioneering in the Falklands – so too are the Conservative Party committees that are planning the presentation of economic issues for the campaign. They have the ammunition against Mr Shore. The question is when and how to use it.

The Chancellor, Sir Geoffrey Howe, who is coordinating a number of manifesto policy groups of MPs and economic advisers, now has the results of a detailed analysis by Treasury economists of how Peter Shore's principles and pronouncements might work over a five-year Labour government. In the short term we may not hear much of them from ministers worried that a continued fall in sterling might endanger the Government's overriding election claim to have controlled inflation. But they include arguments and statistics – damaging to the Labour case – with which we are likely to become more familiar as the year rolls on.

The central strand of Labour's economic policy document produced at the end of last year provides for increased public spending of around £25,000m and a 30 per cent devaluation of the pound. By 1986, according to their predictions, there would come in return 2 million more jobs than on existing Tory policies along with an inflation rate still in single figures.

The "manifesto" view, which originated in work on the Treasury model by a group including the Chancellor's chief economic adviser, Mr Terry Burns, is rather different. After five Labour years:

● Unemployment would still be over 2 million.

● Inflation would be over 17 per cent.

● Economic growth would have fallen from almost 5 per cent in the second boom year to less than 3 per cent.

● The Public Sector Borrowing Requirement would be £33,000m

● Ninety per cent of the extra monetary demand would be taken up in increased prices, only 10 per cent in higher real output.

The analysis begins by examining the twin arguments of those who propose reflationary policies. The first is that unemployment is high because of a large gap between actual and potential output caused by a general lack of demand. The second is that, despite the risks of inflation, the long-term structural problems of British industry can be solved only in a climate of sustained growth.

It is sceptical on both counts but one of its important arguments is that its forecasts are in many ways overgenerous to the Labour position. The more one believes that structural problems of overmanning and inefficient production can be solved through reflation, it says, the less unemployment is likely to be absorbed in any recovery.

The Treasury economists believe that the effect of substituting "the Shore factor" for "the Thatcher factor" could be highly unpredictable in the foreign exchange markets and that a controlled devaluation of 30 per cent could be very hard to achieve. The report does not, however, build exchange rate chaos into its assumptions about the success of Labour's policy.

Instead, in an attempt to dig beneath the full results of a five-year package of reflationary budgets, it looks at the cumulative effect of the first year's £8,000m reflation alone, assuming a modest exchange rate fall of 13 per cent in the first year.

These results are simpler and still more starkly grim. The effect upon output and employment, though rising satisfactorily in the third year, falls away by the fifth year to almost nothing. In the early stages it is imports that crowd out domestic output; in the later stages, inflation.

Earnings, it argues, will respond rapidly and completely to the higher prices caused by the lowering of the exchange rate and raised profit margins by manufacturers. The time lag between price increases and wage increases will be shorter than is most often assumed. As people become accustomed to the problems of inflation, the so-called "money-illusion" cannot be relied upon as in the past. Pay rises will have almost completely wiped out the competitive gains from the lowered exchange rate by the end of the fifth year.

In an attempt to make some improvement in this picture the forecasters tried two variations in their analysis of the first year package. The first concentrated the entire £8,000m on cuts in VAT and the National Insurance Surcharge. This produced a small improvement – an extra 40,000 jobs in the fifth year and fractionally higher output. But it would be unlikely to be part of any real-life Labour policy, which would be bound to include immediate extra public spending.

The second assumed that wages would in some way be suppressed and that the exchange rate would not be forced down lower than 10 per cent below the assumption in the Government's own Medium Term Financial Strategy. This, not surprisingly, produced a much more attractive picture in which retail prices rose 20 per cent less than in the basic prediction and real wages rose only to a limited extent. This improved profits and, by the fifth year, competitiveness too.

But even on these assumptions, unemployment comes down only to two million after five years of reflationary budgets. And the Government remains highly sceptical of the efficacy of the measures that would be needed to achieve such massive changes in expectations and behaviour.

The Chancellor's report endorses the feeling – now widespread inside the Government – that mistakes have been made in the past five years, particularly in the unnecessarily high interest and exchange rates held for much of 1980 and 1981. But it takes a strong line that if only companies and workers had accepted from the beginning that the Government was genuinely committed to its monetarist policies, then unemployment would be a good deal lower than it is today. Excessive pay increases and the rise in the real exchange rate can both be put down partly to private sector mistakes and, if there ever was a case for reversing some of the mistakes of the past, it concludes, it becomes weaker all the time as output improves with the lower rates of inflation.

As long, that is, as the Shore factor does not replace the Thatcher factor too early.

Two opposing voices in the argument over religious belief





Dr Keith Ward and the Rev Don Cupitt: formidable minds and a reversal of positions.

Does God exist? Faith gets a lift

Does God exist? New life has suddenly stirred in this old argument by the public clash of two formidable minds, one a churchman turned atheist and the other an atheist turned churchman. And the result, unexpectedly, seems to be leaning God's way.

The idea that God is a reality, according to the Rev Don Cupitt, Dean of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, is no longer intellectually acceptable. There is no "real" God: science and philosophy have demolished the idea. The book he wrote elaborating what he called "Christian Buddhism" attracted so much admiration and so much recognition that "There too, I stand", that it could be called a manifesto. It is a view a large part of the population would probably find familiar.

It was certainly familiar to the one-time atheist and philosopher lecturer Dr Keith Ward, of King's College, London, for he recognized in it exactly the views he had held ten years ago. Over approximately the same period of time, he and Cupitt have managed a complete reversal of positions, for he has now argued himself into the orthodox Christian camp Cupitt has repudiated. His reply to Cupitt, recently published, is uncompromising.

Cupitt stands for the little-by-little letting go of traditional theism, which for several generations has marked the progress of secular anti-dogmatism in the modern liberal culture and which now virtually takes it for granted that religion has had its day. His position as an Anglican priest and Cambridge theologian seems to mark the arrival of the anti-dogmatic principle at almost its ultimate point. There was and is still some grumbling in the Church of England that he was able to get away with it, but not a few Anglicans seem to stand where Cupitt stands: it is Ward who looks a little unusual, as an old fashioned "defender of the faith."

The bench-mark of retreat from old-fashioned orthodoxy Cupitt established in his book was not so far distant from points others had reached not so long before in the famous *Myth of God Incarnate*, when a whole chorus of theologians took aim at the divinity of Jesus Christ, and shot it down in flames (or said they had).

The theologians, Don Cupitt included, were doing no more than stating, with academic weight and intellectual reputation behind them, the general beliefs of ordinary people. Decade by decade, since the war, a large percentage of the population has shifted from professing "I believe in God" to "I believe in a Life Force or Spirit", and while respect for religion and the morality associated with it has remained high, the very concept of religion has undergone exactly the change Cupitt announced as his own.

"Bad" religion is about dogma, fanaticism, communal strife – Iran and Northern Ireland are the favourite cases cited – while "good" religion is the cultivation of an autonomous spiritual and moral sensitivity, full of tolerance, empty of propositions about facts in the "real" world. "Good" religion, because it makes no such statements, is in no way seen to be in conflict by science: "bad" religion, "as everyone knows", has been disproved by the entire consensus of scientists and philosophers, so much so that there is nothing more to say.

That, at least, is the appearance, and the churches have consented to it. Cupittism is the end-point in the evolution of post-Protestant liberal theology, with all the certainties of the sixteenth century, Scriptural infallibility, the ancient creeds, God's providence at work in history and in everyday life, the immortality of the soul, and the six-day Creation as in Genesis, all swept aside by Newton and Copernicus, Darwin and Freud, leaving little room for God. Again, one has to add – "or so it seems", for the oddest feature of this anti-religious cultural revolution is the neglect, by those who have inherited them, of the Christian tradition's powerful counter-arguments. And though commonly assumed to be true, particularly in the media, this picture of modern secular culture does not fit the facts.

Leading scientists who profess religious belief are legion; even agnostic nuclear physicists insist on the importance, for their own subject, of metaphysics; and among the high priests of advanced thinking, the Oxford and Cambridge professors of philosophy, a majority are Christian. Cupitt's mockery of the religion of "walking corpses and empty tombs", in his leave-taking essay of 1980, does not seem to be as intellectually inescapable as he, and many others, take for granted.

Ward says of Cupitt's book *Taking Leave of God* that he recognizes in it the position he had to abandon as untenable as a philosopher. Christianity is not at all about "walking corpses and empty tombs", he insists, but is nevertheless no vague spirituality either. It makes statements of fact, including the statement of the fact that there really is a being called God.

Cupitt's attack on God was not just on the popular idea of an old man with a long white beard, though he has some harsh things to say about this tyrannical figure. He attacks the more sophisticated entity whose existence the medieval theologians claimed to have proved, the God who dictates moral rules, the God who intervenes in life, the God who rewards and punishes, who can be reached in prayer, and whose activity explains the things not, or not yet, explained by science.

It is not quite the God that Ward defends in his reply, *Holding Fast to God*, for he finds Cupitt's picture a caricature, but it is close enough for them to be talking of the same thing (or non-thing.) What impresses most about Ward's case is its entire orthodoxy: he makes no concessions, drops no awkward bits overboard, and does not, as is fashionable today even in traditional circles, shy away from stating a logical philosophical case for religious belief.

Laying case and counter-case side by side, the real and fundamental difference between Cupitt and Ward concerns metaphysics. Cupitt, drawing upon the findings of secular philosophy and perhaps unconsciously also on the Reformation's rejection of medieval scholasticism, operates in a world where truth has to be verifiable and objective. It is commonly supposed that the religious opposite to such a demand is an appeal either to emotion or to blind faith, or perhaps a fusion of the two. Ward opposes Cupitt's logical positivism with logic of his own, or rather a synthesis of Aristotle, Augustine, and Aquinas in new words.

Cupitt, who here stands for the modern secular culture, insists that science has driven "God" religion to the fringe, where it is seen to be unable to stand its ground. There is no verifiable evidence for it, and the workings of logic lead away from it. To which Ward replies that the world of "verifiable evidence" does not exist, either, except in the limited imagination of those with an outsider's understanding of what science and philosophy are about.

To limit truth to what can be verified experimentally or according to the mathematical laws of logic is to make a statement about the nature of truth which is itself neither demonstrable nor logical. It fails both its own internal tests; hence according to its own principles it is untrue. Truth must be larger than that, even if truth is to contain verifiable or logical truth as part of the whole.

This failure of logical positivism to pass its own test is now a classic philosophical insight. It has led, as Ward states, to the abandonment of that position even by those who professionally expounded it, and he overstates only slightly in describing it as now completely discredited. In some less self-critical parts of our academic and intellectual subculture, it is still the received truth. And many churchmen, indeed, still struggle to make space for faith in a world so constructed.

Whether it is true or not, it is a statement about ultimate reality, about what is or is not the case beyond the possible limits of science or logic. Logical positivism is a system metaphysical by nature, metaphysics being about ultimate reality: Ward declares it to be an exceedingly silly metaphysical statement, being self-disproving. But the case of logical positivism shows the inescapable character of metaphysics. A theory explicitly designed to discount it ends up by having to admit it. And hence he opens the metaphysical door, passage through which is necessary if one is to construct a rational case for God.

From then on, it may be said, the two arguments are hopelessly at cross purposes, Ward having vindicated metaphysics and Cupitt having derided the very possibility. The classic "proofs for the existence of God", arguments from design, causality or purpose, must remain meaningless words to a logical positivist, explorations of reality to a metaphysicist.

Ward and Cupitt stand, it seems, for the real gap between the religious and the non-religious idea of what constitutes reality. The latter has a view in which God not merely happens not to exist, but cannot exist; the former has a view in which God may well exist, and the task is to discover him. It is so fundamental a difference, it is virtually an opposition between two forms of consciousness, unable to communicate with each other. A logical positivist will be unable to understand what is being said by a metaphysician, not through stupidity or intellectual obstinacy, but because his world of valid concepts excludes the concepts the other is using. It is a basic philosophical dichotomy, and the balance appears to have shifted, among professional philosophers, towards the metaphysical option.

In the culture at large, however, it is a different matter. The churches, who ought to have been the first on to the battlefield, are desperately ill-equipped to grapple with metaphysical issues, even if their whole case rests on them.

Thus it goes by default, or very nearly so. While Cupitt has shown how inexorable is the drift towards a completely self-sufficient description of reality in a world-view without metaphysical anchors, Ward has shown how orthodox Christianity – to an extent which would probably surprise even orthodox Christians – can stand up for itself once it rediscovers its philosophical self-confidence.

Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

John Vincent

Coming up roses with cider

In Britain, and only there, the Industrial Revolution happened to coincide with Romanticism. No graver misfortune can be imagined. Where there was muck, there was not only brass, there was also an idealized sense of the Industrial Sublime. Mines, mills, and railways took on a moral dimension; they were the objective correlatives of work and love and belief. Heavy industry was wrapped in a romantic conviction that it served some greater end, some higher purpose, than simply making money.

For the last century, heavy industry has been less than good at making money. A growing chasm has appeared between industrial actuality and official ideology. The latter says that we are rich because of our great industries and their part in the world economy. In reality, our industrial heritage is a form of consumption, not of production. We have heavy industry because we are rich; we are not rich because we have heavy industry. And we want to afford heavy industry, because we are deeply romantic about it. We see it as something that it is right to have. It fulfils a higher purpose.

In this it is like world trade. The official economic ideology teaches that the export market excels the home one as cold baths are morally better than hot ones. The home market is somehow decadent. Ask not why, or you will get that dreadful, final phrase of implied economic illiteracy flung at you, "it's just taking in each other's washing." There is some ultimate lack of moral fibre in this mutual laundering, it is clear. Why it is all right for the world economy to take in its own washing, but wrong for the national one to do so, may be a puzzle, but official ideologies are to be obeyed, not understood.

Tut, boy, you will be asking next about Britain's natural resources. Officially, we have no resources, no apples, mackerel, trees, salt (the oil is a bit harder to deny.) For if we had resources of our own, it would damage two parts of official ideology: that we need an enormous education budget to survive as a trading nation, and that we need to throw our home market open to the EEC to prosper. Ideologies, you see, are not very factual, and it is easier to deny the existence of our apples than to endanger the interests that depend on the maintenance of an illusion.

This brings us to light industry. Even the simplest of us can see that if heavy industry is good, then light industry must be bad. Heavy industry produces things that give little pleasure and which people at home do not want to buy: that is, it is a reason for staying in the EEC so that the Eurocracy can find higher meanings for it all. Light industry just happens. It has little to do with government. It has absolutely no moral meaning. Light industry just makes money. It "takes in each other's washing." It does not need massive injections of capital, as if from a sadistic nurse wielding a giant needle.

One only has to go abroad to see the moral superiority of our economy. The French advertisements are all about pouring stuff down one's throat; the Italians, worse, guzzle ice cream. We make really useful things like steel which nobody wants; they get disgustingly rich selling each other Pernod and Byrrh and cassata. But, of course, we are not deceived, for they are only taking in each other's washing aren't they?

The utmost vigilance is needed, though, to ensure that a prosperous home economy does not develop here. Already a cider boom is upon us. The western shires are failing to understand what the higher industrialization is all about. They are producing a small luxury for the home market. Made out of apples, to boot. In Hereford the lights burn far into the night, the cider lorries run 24 hours a day, while useful factories making useful things are closing down.

Cider production, half of it from Bulmers in Hereford, has more than doubled in 20 years. We lead the world in cider, without a single politician having lifted a finger. Is there a moral here? Cider has not failed the nation, to use the phrase politicians used about steel. Cider has prospered, because politicians were stuck within romantic assumptions about heavy industry and thought cider not worth a thought. There are no cider imports, and Hereford is still a pleasant city of brass without muck.

Cider is a home market industry. In theory, that is wrong, the sort of thing the Japanese do. In fact, in terms of filthy lucre, Bulmers' shares, issued to employees at 67p in 1970, now stand, at about £10. Nobby Clarke, Chippy Field, Arthur Grubb, Dennis Bubb and Dick Root, all Hereford cider makers for more than 30 years, are riding out the slump very nicely.

Certainly Bulmer is no ordinary firm. For a start, there are no strikes; a strong TGWU finds better things to do. In Hereford, more than 350 workers (out of 1,500) will turn up to an annual meeting with management to discuss the future of the business. How many AGMs of Britain's largest companies can rival that? How many firms have anything like Bulmer's elected employee council? Or have substituted for the gravity of industrial conflict, the levity of Bulmer's steam engine collection?

We must not get too Chestertonian about capitalism voluntarily modifying itself into something different, about the failure of the serious and useful, and the success of business as fun, the profitability of small, useless luxuries. Ugly thoughts, these, best kept within books. Our position as a failed manufacturing nation is at at stake. Supposing we no longer spent vast sums on keeping old industries going, what would we spend the money on instead? Cider? Meanwhile the lights are going out all over Hereford, except in Europe.

The author is Professor of Modern History at the University of Bristol.

James Curran

Sugar daddies – and an acid test

Although Lonrho now denies reports that it is anxious to sell *The Observer* and its sister papers, few people doubt that Tiny Rowland, its chief executive, has deliberately put a "For Sale" sign outside *The Observer*'s door.

Rumours of an impending sale must make journalists wonder whether the love affairs between Fleet Street proprietors and their papers are any more permanent than marriages in Hollywood. Like an aging starlet gone to seed, *The Observer* has been passed around from one sugar daddy to another. It left Astor for the American oil conglomerate Atlantic Richfield in 1976, switched in a complicated wife-swapping arrangement to the Lonrho conglomerate in 1981, and is now being looked over, despite denials to the contrary, by a new suitor, Robert Maxwell – one of the few eligible bachelors around, since he has been rejected by every other would-be bride in Fleet Street.

The Observer, even if it has lost its radical sparkle of 20 years ago, deserves better. It is a distinguished paper, shortly to receive a Newspaper of the Year award. Yet its current plight reflects not so much the paper's shortcomings as a more general change that has taken place in the press since the last war.

When the first Royal Commission on the Press reported in 1949, it was able to celebrate the freedom of the press from vested interests. "It is undoubtedly a great merit of the British press", it declared, "that it is completely independent of outside financial interests and that its policy is the policy of those who own and conduct it." The role of proprietors was justified, in those days, as a way of safeguarding the independent integrity of the press.

Most of the press has since become a subsidiary of conglomerate capital. Between 1958 and 1976, seven multinationals with interests ranging from mining and banking to airlines and North Sea Oil, bought 552 British newspapers and magazines with a total circulation of 49 million. Sixteen out of 18 national newspapers are now subsidiaries of conglomerates with interests mainly outside publishing. For this reason, the role of proprietors in Fleet Street must now be looked at in a fresh light. Their intervention in the affairs of the press clearly represents a potential threat to, rather than a guarantee of, press freedom.

The relationship between the press and its readership has also changed. There was a time when it could be reasonably argued that the press was ultimately accountable to the public who determined whether a paper was viable, whether it lived or died. During the past two decades, however, a substantial section of the British press has made a loss most of the time.

Lord Marsh estimates that Fleet Street's losses amounted to £29m last year. A large part of the national press is now dependent upon regular subsidies from multinational corporations. It has become the kept satrapy of big business.

The current problems at *The Observer* should be the occasion for searching for a way to remedy this unhealthy state of affairs, not merely by improving Fleet Street's management and industrial relations but also by seeking to change its pattern of ownership. Rather than leaving *The Observer* reclining on the director's casting couch with its legs in the air, waiting for a new suitor, the Government should step in, if invited, and provide the financial support necessary to reconstitute the *Observer* group as a cooperative run by its own journalists and print-workers.

This administration is perhaps not likely to look with sympathy upon such a proposal for self management. But, since conglomerate owners of the press are able to set their newspaper losses against tax, the taxpayer is, in effect, footing part of the bill for Fleet Street's losses. It is not unreasonable, therefore, to propose an alternative form of funding that will serve the public interest by securing a more diverse press.

An alternative solution would be for a sugar daddy to emerge from a different mould than that of the existing owners of the press. The Labour movement, which has long set its sights on establishing a Labour daily, should seriously consider buying *The Observer* group instead.

This is, admittedly, not the best moment for such an initiative. Most of the industrial unions have rising costs and sharply falling memberships. Much of the present union leadership lacks the verve and self-confidence to move into a new area of mass communication, even though they desperately need to. But if union leaders do not at least investigate the purchase of *The Observer* group as a possible option, any future complaints they make about the right-wing bias of the press will need to be treated with a certain amount of scepticism. They will be seen merely as ritualistic noises about a situation they have done nothing practical to remedy.

The author is editor of New Socialist.

TIMES PAST THE TIMES

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MR TEBBIT'S SECOND BITE

Granting the usual motives of the political contest, Mr Tebbit's Green Paper on the unions published yesterday generally gives the impression of being an open and honest attempt to seek solutions for real problems – although its purpose of promoting consultation is maimed at the outset by the reluctance of the Labour movement to sit down and discuss the best means of clipping its wings.

It is a bedraggled and woebegone fowl in any case compared to what it was a decade ago: recession has done more to discourage strikes and bring down political pretensions than legislation could possibly have done. But that does not mean that it is unnecessary for the Government to gird up a third time for action in the field of industrial relations. The new proposals are in a sense more fundamental than anything that has gone before, for they are addressed less to the behaviour of trade unions than to their character.

The abuses that they point to are obvious and freely admitted by many in the movement: the question is whether they are the private affair of the unions themselves, or whether the state should intervene to regulate them. There are pages in the Green Paper where mooted ballots and safeguards seem to proliferate to a point where it becomes doubtful whether union leaders would have any time left to call strikes, or even negotiate pay settlements.

It is not desirable for the law to become more closely involved in the affairs of unions than the public interest makes strictly necessary. Ministers are apt to refer to the analogy of the public company, whose structure and procedures are very closely regulated by law. The fact that customers and shareholders can normally take their money to other companies if dissatisfied, while employees with a particular skill often have little or no choice of union may even seem to imply a need for still closer regulation of unions. But unions, unlike companies, are political entities, and politicians should be cautious that in imposing necessary restrictions that are bound to affect their political character they clarify and do not emasculate.

The Green Paper freely accepts the legitimacy of the political role which is close to the heart of trade union life in this country. But it points out unanswerably that the impulse to solidarity has too often brought into being structures where the reservations of the individual member are disregarded or suppressed, both in relation to general political stance and to immediate conduct of disputes. The most far-reaching of its proposals is also the most clearly right – the imposition of regular, fair and secret balloting in elections of trade union leaders. No change would do more for accountablility, and none is more difficult to argue against on grounds that find room for the idea of democracy. It is perhaps only at the upper levels that an outright legal requirement is necessary, and a mechanism which takes some account of the diversity of practice in different unions is preferable to a rigid standard framework. But the principle is clear and worthwhile.

Ballots on other matters are a more difficult question. In principle and within reason, the more reference back to the membership on disputes and on wider political issues the better. But imposition by law can be intrusive and would certainly be extremely difficult to make effective. Most strikes are unofficial, quick to blow up and quick to blow over. The problems of whom to consult, how and how often are almost insurmountable. The Green Paper is implicitly more sceptical of these possibilities than the Conservative Trade Unionists' association was earlier this week, and probably rightly so.

The TUC has spurned the Government's existing offer of public funds for postal ballots on a range of issues. If balloting were made compulsory it is apparently not certain that it would still be regarded as a suitable object of subsidy by a Government disinclined to largesse. The fisherman does not continue to scatter ground-bait once the fish is in the bag. But this approach would be too narrow. If it is in the public interest today for unions to ballot – and it is – it will still be so tomorrow. Some can well afford it, but others cannot, and a ballot run on the cheap may be scarcely preferable to the methods it replaces. If balloting is made compulsory in certain areas, it will remain worthwhile to retain the fullest inducements to its wider voluntary use.

The third main topic of the Green Paper is the political levy. At present members have to contract out of paying contributions to Labour Party funds, and it is certain that laziness or pressure ensures that many fail to contract out who would never have actively contracted in. It would be more logical to reinstate contracting-in, which existed from 1927 to 1946. But the funds in question are of vital importance to the Labour Party. Company contributions to the Tory party are not precisely analogous, but the parallel is uncomfortably close. Clipping such funds would increase pressure for public subsidy of political parties, which is more objectionable than what it would replace. If the contracting out was "clean", if that is to say rules were enforced that gave every trade unionist a simple opportunity to exercise his right, much of the objection to this practice would be removed.

LABOUR'S FOREIGN BODIES

The Labour Party has been demonstrating this week the difficulty of using disciplinary rules as a substitute for good judgment. When Mr Peter Tatchell was first chosen as prospective parliamentary candidate for Bermondsey at the end of 1981 the National Executive Committee, acting on Mr Foot's recommendation, refused to endorse his selection. Mr Tatchell had written an article calling for the mobilization of extra-parliamentary action to challenge the Government's right to rule, which was considered to be inconsistent with the party's attachment to parliamentary democracy. Now the NEC's organization committee, again acting with Mr Foot's full approval, has accepted Mr Tatchell's selection.

When the Labour conference voted in September for a register of all groups operating within the party, it was widely assumed that this was the prelude not only to the outlawing of the Militant Tendency but also to the expulsion of its leading members. Now the organization committee has found it necessary to defer a decision until the full NEC meets later this month.

What has happened in the meantime to provoke the change of heart over Mr Tatchell and the hesitations over Militant? Mr Tatchell has been through a new selection procedure in Bermondsey, from which he emerged with a larger majority than the first time; and he has declared his commitment to "parliamentary democracy and peaceful socialist change with the consent of the electorate". In the case of Militant Mr James Mortimer, Labour's general secretary, has drawn attention to the danger of legal action if anybody is expelled from the party.

But while these are explanations, they really do little more than illustrate the difficulty of trying to resolve Labour's dilemma over the undemocratic left simply by disciplinary measures. The case for acting against Mr Tatchell and Militant in the first place was to demonstrate to the country and to send a signal to the party that Labour was not prepared to tolerate those who might undermine its commitment to parliamentary democracy. Such action would not have eliminated the influence of the hard left. It would have been essentially cosmetic. But the value of gestures in politics should not be underestimated.

Such gestures are as necessary to Labour's good repute now as they have ever been. It is absurd for Labour to pretend that they have suddenly discovered that Mr Tatchell's heart is in the right place. Mr Foot had a 25-minute meeting with Mr Tatchell after denouncing him in the House of Commons in 1981, and found no reason to change his judgment that Mr Tatchell would not be suitable as a candidate. He must have questioned Mr Tatchell about his attachment to parliamentary democracy, so why should he reverse his opinion now? The answer is that he no longer fears a by-election in Bermondsey and no longer has the stomach to reject the choice of the general management committee in the constituency. But there is always likely to be reluctance to sustain a disciplinary sanction against a person who is prepared to make the right noises on request.

If the NEC lacks either the will or the capacity to expel any member of the Militant Tendency it will be sending precisely the wrong message to the country and the party. But legal difficulties are just the kind of obstacle that is liable to emerge when a political party tries to devise rules to trip up those whom it wishes to exclude on policy grounds. The objection to Militant is not really that it is guilty of certain technical infringements but that it is not trusted to uphold the concept of democracy that is central to Labour's traditions.

This does not mean that disciplinary sanctions are inappropriate. But there are such difficulties in applying them that they are not sufficent in themselves. They need to be accompanied by a greater measure of internal democracy within the party. Every parliamentary candidate, to take one critical example, should be chosen at an open meeting of all members of the party in the constituency. That would make it much harder for an undemocratic clique to have its way. If the mass membership is going to put its trust in people of uncertain democratic faith then the party is truly beyond hope. But if Labour is to win the confidence of the electorate it should first be prepared to trust its own members.

School indiscipline

From Mr Harry Greenway, MP for Ealing, North (Conservative)

Sir, Your report today (January 3) that the Assistant Masters' and Mistresses' Association has called for more prosecution of school thugs raises wide and serious issues.

School discipline has collapsed widely because sanctions for indisciplined pupil behaviour have been largely removed from teachers. The Labour Party, locally and nationally, have led us down this path. Honourably but disastrously motivated by party conference resolutions, they seek to remove virtually all sanctions against bad behaviour.

It is vital for everyone, including teachers, to understand that good classroom discipline will never be achieved from outside the school. Teachers need to be given on-the-spot methods for dealing with errant pupils and these will need to include very tough sanctions for the occasional massive breach of discipline.

Back-up will also be necessary for teachers from their school heads, deputies and senior staff at all times. Prolonged wrangling in courts and the threat of it, though a part of the school discipline process, will never by themselves subdue the thug or bully out to demolish the authority and stature of the teacher in front of his admiring peers.

Yours etc,
HARRY GREENWAY,
House of Commons.
January 3.

Charing Cross Road

From Mr Michael Ward

Sir, As a long-standing user of the secondhand bookshops in Charing Cross Road, it was with great concern that I read Brian Appleyard's article in your edition of December 6.

It is the council's policy to try to maintain the character of the east side of Charing Cross Road, and the courts opening off it. An integral part of that character is the existence of many long-established retail booksellers. A number of leases of council properties in the area have recently become renewable and our staff have been instructed to make every effort to agree terms which will enable the existing traders to remain.

This means that the bookshops are being asked to pay rents which are, on average, substantially less than those currently obtained for other uses in the area. In addition, we are now trying to make 10-year leases available, with five-year rent reviews, as opposed to the previous three-year review periods, as a means of giving increased security of tenure and less frequent reviews.

We hope that this will enable us to contribute to maintaining the Charing Cross Road book trade as one of the glories of London.

Yours sincerely,
MICHAEL WARD, Chairman,
Industry and Employment Committee,
Greater London Council,
Members' Lobby,
The County Hall, SE1.
December 20.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Motive for joining the EMS

From Sir Leslie Murphy

Sir, Sterling has now fallen by about 12 per cent against the basket of currencies since last October. This is midway between the bracket of 10-15 per cent which the SDP-Liberal Alliance considered appropriate to support industry in its fight to restore its competitiveness in world markets.

We should now join the EMS (European Monetary System). This would have two advantages. It would help to stabilize sterling at around its present level. It would also add strength to the EEC as one of the most important factors in world currency markets.

Yours faithfully,
LESLIE MURPHY,
Hedgerley,
6 Barton Common Road,
Barton-on-Sea,
Hampshire.
January 11.

Mr Heseltine's role

From Councillor Anthony Kendall

Sir, Before we all become buried in a mountain of praise of Mr Heseltine, a few facts need to be mentioned.

Mr Heseltine has caused havoc in local government; he has done this with all the centralist zeal that would easily find him a place in the Politbureau. He has constantly changed the criteria for Government funds (generally ignoring Civil Service advice), not allowing any local authority to engage in long-term planning. He then expects sudden bursts of spending. This is the most costly and inefficient way to use central Government funds. Mr King has given a few clues that he does understand local government a bit better. I hope so.

Hackney has had to take the Department of the Environment, under Mr Heseltine, to court on three occasions to protect our ratepayers. To date we have been successful in all these cases.

Mr Heseltine's performance at the Department of the Environment should make us very concerned about his future role in defence. His ability to try and force all local authorities to aim at the wrong financial target should provide us all with many sleepless nights in relation to military targets.

Yours sincerely,
ANTHONY KENDALL,
Leader of the Council,
London Borough of Hackney,
The Leader's Room,
Town Hall,
Mare Street, E8.
January 10.

Justice in divorce

From Mr G. M. Laurie

Sir, Mr C. B. Chandler suggests that a society favouring divorce and remarriage must accept a cessation of marital responsibilities on divorce (January 3). Nonetheless, he is concerned to protect children of the marriage from "the consequences of divorce".

The divorce itself and loss of one parent are what matter to the children. From what else can they by protected?

Incidentally, Mr Alastair Service's statement (January 4) that the 1969 Divorce Act answered the needs of very large numbers of people is surely also questionable. Does he not mean "wants" rather than "needs"? The distinction is vital.

Yours faithfully,
G. M. LAURIE,
56 Broadlands Avenue,
Chesham,
Buckinghamshire.
January 4.

Peace on earth

From Mr H. W. Haslam

Sir, As Professor Griffith (January 5) points out, multilateral disarmament is unlikely to be achieved unless there is first an improvement in international relations. Is it not time that the public debate shifted from the well-worn arguments about the bomb and concentrated instead on the more complex and difficult, but no less important, problem of how to improve international relations?

Neither the possession of weapons nor the renunciation of them can be guaranteed to preserve the peace. Both strong and weak nations can become embroiled in war. Whether or not Britain has nuclear weapons, they will continue to exist in other countries and the risk will remain that they could be used. First let us improve the prospects for peace by working for greater understanding and trust between nations and stability within them; then let disarmament follow.

Yours faithfully,
HENRY HASLAM,
The Vineyard,
Much Hadham,
Hertfordshire.
January 6.

Seats in the pit

From Mr Dennis Arundell

Sir, Christopher Warman is right in his article (January 5) to welcome the New Sadler's Wells Opera company launched 300 years after the discovery of the first well in the garden of Sadler's Musick-House, but he was misinformed as to bear-baiting having been one of the entertainments there: that, together with bull-baiting and women fighting – even with swords – was at Stokes's Amphitheatre at Hockley-in-the Hole, near Clerkenwell Green in the late 1720s.

Naturally the sopranos and contraltos of the new company as well as the tenors and basses will be more in tune and, as all lovers of the Wells hope, will sing to packed houses.

Yours etc,
DENNIS ARUNDELL,
21 Lloyd Square, WC1.

More attention to meaning of work

From Mr Alfred Latham-Koenig

Sir, The interesting extract from *Dahrendorf on Britain* on the future of work (January 7) touches on one of the most important new developments in industrial societies. As *employment* in the sense of what is sometimes known as the three 48s (48 hours a week for 48 weeks a year for 48 years) gradually loses its dominant place in our thinking, we are giving more attention to the meaning of *work*, to its purpose and its relevance to the deeper nature of man.

Work is a much bigger word than employment and preferable to "activity", which Dahrendorf borrows from Marxist terminology and uses in the same sense (while he uses "work" to denote employment). Whereas employment applies only to the formal economy, work includes much useful and purposeful activity, such as giftwork in the household, involuntary work, self-employment, etc. which is often not done for money and takes place in the informal economy. *Work* is essential to human identity since man needs to be creatively engaged, using and developing the gifts he has been blessed with; whereas *employment* is not.

It is true, as Dahrendorf says, that Britain, with its tradition of voluntary organizations, is well placed to take the lead in this new development. Already there is a revival in Britain of the small-scale, entrepreneurial local sector, consisting of a very wide range of industrial, commercial and non-profit enterprises (the latter including community enterprises, common ownerships, work-experience projects, voluntary groups, amenity groups and other socio-economic activities) supported by new, locally-based institutions such as local enterprise trusts.

There is also a developing household and neighbourhood sector, in which work is generally informal and unpaid or marginally paid, and often takes the form of DIY or self-help and is often difficult to distinguish from leisure.

Microtechnologies, moreover, now make it possible to do at home work previously done in offices, and the home may increasingly be treated as a minor centre of production (the original meaning of the word "economy" – in Greek, *oikonomia* – was home management) rather than a consumer durable as it is now.

Yours faithfully,
ALFRED LATHAM-KOENIG,
11 Bigwood Road, NW11.
January 10.

Music in schools

From Dr B. J. Coffin

Sir, I doubt if anyone would disagree with Mr Fairbairn's desire to see instrumental music tuition, and the arts in general, flourishing in maintained schools. Many of us associated with the maintained sector know and appreciate how much he has done personally to foster these activities. However I believe his letter (January 5) contains one or two assumptions which need to be challenged, and fails to expose and develop a wider issue of which music is but a part.

First, it would be wrong to assume that free tuition is a condition of flourishing musical activity in schools. Those authorities which until recently relied upon parental contributions for tuition given during the school day also made a major contribution to the post-war growth in musical activity. Certainly we in Surrey are proud of the high standards achieved by our county youth orchestras and by individual schools. Indeed, I would maintain that, without the practice of charging, the amount and quality of musical activity in the country at large would be nowhere near as high as it is.

Secondly, it does not follow that because a charge is levied the activity is regarded by pupils, parents and schools as of secondary importance. Indeed experience in Surrey, and I am sure elsewhere, is much to the contrary; and some would claim that the activity was valued all the more because of the parental contribution.

The important issue, however, is whether there are areas of activity, including perhaps instrumental music tuition, which maintained schools should be able to promote, relying upon some parental contribution. I acknowledge we would not want to see this principle making inroads into the essential curriculum for which authorities have a recognised responsibility to meet the full costs. But we cannot escape the fact that local government finance is likely to be very tight for some years ahead.

At the same time it is important that schools should have the opportunity to promote activities for which quite clearly some authorities would not feel able to make full financial provision. To restrict schools only to those activities which authorities are wholly able to finance could impose unwelcome constraints and prevent developments which would be appreciated by the pupils and communities concerned.

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN COFFIN,
Chairman, Education Committee,
Surrey County Council,
County Hall,
Kingston upon Thames,
Surrey.

Detecting eye disease

From Mr R. W. Chappell

Sir, Your leading article, "Opticians in focus" (January 6), contains certain inaccuracies which should not go uncorrected. You comment, as does the Office of Fair Trading report that there is little evidence that many cases of unsuspected progressive disease such as glaucoma are caught by ophthalmic opticians carrying out routine eye examinations.

The OFT was provided with copies of an article dealing with the early detection of glaucoma, published in the *British Medical Journal*, vol 285, no 6348, October 16, 1982, which states that 60 per cent of glaucoma patients are referred by ophthalmic opticians. Many of these are asymptomatic.

In an accompanying paper on experiences in Oxford, William C. Steinmann, of the Department of Community Medicine and General Practice, Oxford University, says that opticians and ophthalmic medical practitioners are also competent in their recognition of open-angle glaucoma, if judged by the high confirmation rate of the referrals and the low number of false positive referrals.

These independent comments from members of the medical profession must fully illustrate the important part which ophthalmic opticians do play in the detection of eye disease. A survey by the Association of Optical Practitioners has shown that some 13 per cent of patients are referred by their ophthalmic optician for a number of ocular and systemic disorders which many patients are unaware of. The 3-5 per cent of people who, the OFT say, would buy over-the-counter spectacles includes those most vulnerable to glaucoma and therefore puts them at a high risk of it not being detected until permanent damage has been done.

Good eyesight is becoming more and more important in our technologically complicated society. To cope with this we have in this country probably the best eye-care service in the world. It would be a sad day if we turned back the clock and knowingly put people's eyesight at risk.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT CHAPPELL,
Malting Farm,
Little Hallingbury,
Bishop's Stortford,
Hertfordshire.
January 6.

'Relevant' education

From Mr H. Ferrar

Sir, The distinguished author of your turn-over article of January 4 may or may not be right in suggesting that the drive for relevance in education is, as far as the political parties are concerned, a mischievous piece of social engineering.

However, whether there is wickedness in the motive or not, there is no doubt that evil is being done. After 42 years of teaching the relevant and the irrelevant side by side I have no hesitation in supporting his contention that an exclusive concentration on relevancy is a destroyer of real education. Knowledge fills the room, and wisdom is thrown out of the window.

While it would be wrong to suggest that all knowledge is acquired uncritically, the great mass of descriptive matter which has to be absorbed nowadays fills up the timetable and saps the will to take a clear look at it. If education cannot spare irrelevant time for learning to think, the result is expertise and folly. *Circumspice!*

Yours faithfully,
H. FERRAR,
7 Capel Close,
Summertown, Oxford.
January 6

Reducing railways

From Mr Richard Hope

Sir, As the debate over Serpell hots up, it is worth recalling that Britain has already closed more than half her railways – 55 per cent, in fact.

We are not alone in this. Similar action to modernise their transport infrastructure has been taken by Cyprus, Guyana, Haiti, Libya, Mauritius, Sierra Leone, Surinam, Trinidad and Venezuela.

Indeed, five of these forward-looking nations have eliminated railways altogether, although there are ominous signs of backsliding by Libya and Venezuela, which are rashly toying with the idea of building new lines – in the former case with the aid of British consulting engineers.

We must hope that they read the Serpell report and that it brings them to their senses.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD HOPE, Editor,
Railway Gazette International,
Quadrant House,
The Quadrant,
Sutton,
Surrey.

A call to arms

From Clarenceux King of Arms

Sir, The controversy about the right of Winchester College to arms is far from being a new one, but I have seen no documentary evidence for the statement now made by the Estates Bursar (letter, January 6) that the college's arms were a direct gift of the Founder during his lifetime, and it would be of interest if this could be produced.

The Bursar goes on to say that the College of Arms "as a body making official grants of arms, did not exist for over a century after the foundation of Winchester College". In fact the College of Arms is not and never has been "a body making official grants of arms". The granting authorities are the Kings of Arms. Their existence antedates the college and this and their authority are independent of it, though they are members of it and it holds the records of their acts.

Yours truly,
ANTHONY WAGNER,
Clarenceux King of Arms,
College of Arms,
Queen Victoria Street, EC4.

Vital balance in higher education

From Mr Robert Rhodes James, MP for Cambridge (Conservative)

Sir, Professor Eric Barnard (January 10) has, unwittingly, helped to make Dr Roger Scruton's point (feature, January 4) by an exaggeration of language which we have come to expect from Mr Neil Kinnock, but which is disappointing from a Fellow of the Royal Society. To accuse Sir Keith Joseph, of all people, of "philistinism" and of being "scornful and destructive of learning" is so palpably ridiculous that it obscures and demeans his genuine and valid point about the crucial importance of balance in higher education. As he well knows, the UGC proposals were for a modest shift in resources from the arts and humanities to the natural sciences, engineering, and medicine; he should also know that I had wanted to be more radical, while emphatically rejecting the foolish claim that the former are "useless" subjects.

The UGC exercise was extremely painful, and certainly gave me no pleasure, but it did reveal some very disturbing facts and was, in my judgment, long overdue. The university community did itself no good at all by the excessive, and in some cases hysterical, public reactions and language of some of its members – and not least because some of them were saying very different things in private to ministers and me, in my capacity as my party's liaison officer for higher education.

Sir Keith and the House of Commons know that I did not endorse the UGC's proposals *in toto* and have been critical – I hope constructively – of some aspects of Government policy towards the universities. But I also know how deeply the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State care about the quality of higher education and its immense research achievements and potential. It really is not to be wondered at that there is scepticism among politicians about the universities if people of the stature of Professor Barnard make such intemperate and wholly unmerited sweeping allegations about "the current political attack" on them.

I do not recall such language being employed when the Government, quite rightly, overruled the recommendations of the Chilver committee concerning Coleraine, or when it approved a 17 per cent salary increase for university teachers.

Ministers and I are acutely aware of the difficulties facing some, but by no means all, universities during a period of very uncomfortable reconstruction; they, for their part, should appreciate the Government's difficulties more sympathetically than some of their more vocal members do.

Expenditure on education has risen by over 50 per cent per annum since this Government took office: if this is an "assault" on "the transmission of culture in *all* of its manifold aspects" and constitutes "punitive cutbacks" I can only echo Professor Barnard's lament that Charles Snow is no longer with us – but for very different reasons.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ROBERT RHODES JAMES,
House of Commons.

Prisoners at Commons

From Mr M. J. Ward

Sir, Dr J. E. Thomas (January 5) does not have to go back to the Gladstone committee of 1895 to find good examples of access by prisoners to the House of Commons.

Numerous interviews with prisoners were held and evidence taken by the Expenditure Committee's Education, Arts and Home Office Sub-committee in 1978.

My colleagues and I heard this evidence at HM prisons Ashwell, Nottingham, Cornton Vale and Barlinnie (including the controversial Special Unit) as well as at HM borstal, Glen Parva.

Prisoners' evidence contributed towards the 52 recommendations in the report, *The Reduction of Pressure on the Prison System* (July, 1978).

Sadly, much has still to be implemented. Although we won, at last, open publication of the reports of the Chief Inspector of Prisons, little progress seems to have been made in making prisons more open to their local communities or to experiments with weekend imprisonment which would keep offenders in their jobs but make them pay by loss of leisure time. Censorship in most prisons remains and access to telephones (at prisoners' expense) has not been extended as a means of maintaining family ties.

Meanwhile our prisons are more crowded than ever and the cost to the taxpayer mounts.

Yours sincerely,
MICHAEL WARD,
11a Morden Road Mews, SE3.

War disabled

From the Reverend Peter Wyld

Sir, I am no lover of the Government; nor indeed of governments. But I do wish people would shut up a bit about the neglect of the disabled. Five minutes ago John Tusa said on the telly that we could safely assume that the men wounded in the Falklands would be forgotten. This was followed *immediately* by film of competent rehabilitation and good caring and attentive (excuse a parson's professional jargon) love.

I had my foot off in 1944 and that's been a problem for me since then. But as far as being forgotten by my country goes, it is important not to talk rubbish. I get £1,500 a year tax-free from you and the other taxpayers for my disability. Just try earning that, nett, on top of what you're getting now, and you'll start envying me.

Yours,
PETER WYLD,
Appleton Rectory,
Abingdon, Oxfordshire.

COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
January 11: The Queen held a Council at 12.40 o'clock this afternoon. There were present: the Right Hon John Biffen, MP (Lord President), the Right Hon Michael Heseltine, MP and the Right Hon Thomas King, MP.

The Hon Nicholas Ridley, MP (Financial Secretary, Treasury) was sworn in a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

The following took the Oath of Office, kissed hands upon appointment and received the Seals of Office: the Right Hon Michael Heseltine (as Secretary of State for Defence) and the Right Hon Thomas King (as Secretary of State for the Environment).

Sir Neville Leigh was in attendance as Clerk of the Council.

The Right Hon John Biffen, MP had an audience of The Queen before the Council.

Lady Susan Hussey has succeeded Lady Abel Smith as Lady in Waiting to Her Majesty.

The Duke and Duchess of Kent will attend the opening concert of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra at the Festival Hall, on March 4.

Viscountess Bridport gave birth to a son in Lausanne, Switzerland, on Friday, January 7, 1983.

Lady Macdonald of Sleat gave birth to a daughter in Bridlington on January 7, 1983.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Sir Alan Parks will be held at St Clement Danes, Strand, at 4.30 pm, today.

A thanksgiving service for the life of Thomas Abel Smith will be held at the Church of St Andrew and St Mary, Walton-at-Stone, on Friday, January 14, at 3 pm.

A service of thanksgiving for the life and work of the Rev Dr Erik Routley will be held in Westminster Abbey, at 6.15 p.m. on Tuesday, February 8th. All are welcome to attend.

Birthdays today

Mr Anthony Andrews, 35; Mr Michael Aspel, 50; Sir Charles Ball, 59; Mr H. G. H. Barratt, 78; Lord Black, 90; Lord Boardman, 64; Air Vice-Marshall S. O. Bufton, 75; the Hon Sir Richard Butler, 54; Mr James Byam Shaw, 80; Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Elkins, 80; Mr Brendan Foster, 35; Miss Anne Howells, 42; Mr Justice McCowan, 55; Mr Denys Milne, 57, Mr James Mortimer, 62; Mr Des O'Connor, 51; Sir John Rennie, 66; Lord Russell of Killowen, 75; Major-General F. J. Walsh, 83.

Conference for Independent Further Education

Lord Beloff has accepted the Presidency of the Conference for Further Education in succession to Mr Brian Rees, Headmaster of Rugby School, who becomes a patron of the conference.

£5,000 bond winners

The £5,000 winners in the January Premium bonds draw are:

3AW 487050	12PF 343247
9AB 602031	17PB 678731
10AN 637250	9QT 535581
13AL 820834	7RS 299625
20AB 833482	16RF 296293
5BS 178921	17RW 736279
7BT 562931	25RN 148222
3DS 270893	5SF 386946
4FW 675260	5SP 372281
8FB 498561	17TZ 085119
8FL 387541	17VZ 608739
3JL 313745	21VZ 749885
5JN 689132	23VL 774888
6JF 525782	23VN 113267
8KP 302300	10WW 536410
12KT 457448	20WZ 923022
13KF 065464	6XZ 719480
15KF 662463	12XF 525681
16KS 724400	14XN 427670
1LB 979003	3YB 512901
3LK 128840	8YW 254097
11LF 565149	7ZW 222716
3MF 870206	16ZS 976628
5ML 936812	23ZT 564846
9PL 285091	25ZL 486373

Latest appointments

Mr Alan de Piro, QC, to be a Circuit Judge on the Midland and Oxford Circuit.
Mr Lewis Finlay Robertson to be a member of the Restrictive Practices Court.
Mr J. P. V. Bevan to be junior prosecuting counsel for the Crown at the Central Criminal Court.
Mr Iain Muspratt to be vice-chairman of the British Videogram Association.

University news

Bristol
Dr B W E Alford, reader in economic history at Bristol, has been appointed to the chair in economic and social history, in succession to Professor W Ashworth.

Grants
Science and Engineering Research Council: £80,270 to Dr R D Adams to study strength and stiffness parameters in reinforced marine hoses for single mooring application.
Agricultural Research Council: £95,551 to Professor A J F Webster to study environment and airborne infections in animal houses.
Joseph Rowntree Memorial Trust: £69,200 to Mr M Power to study information and training in neighbourhood care.

Burgess Hill School for Girls

Term began yesterday and ends on March 24. Half term will be from Friday, February 18, to Wednesday, February 23. *A Midsummer Night's Dream* will be performed on March 18 and 19.

Charterhouse

Long Quarter begins today. T. J. Stilwell is head of school. P. R. Durnford is captain of hockey and J. D. Reid is captain of football. Exeat is from February 18 to 21. The quarter ends on March 24.

Clifton College

Term begins today with 1,167 boys on the roll of whom 502 are in the preparatory school. Mr R. S. Trafford takes up his appointment as headmaster of the preparatory school and Mr J. G. Richardson succeeds Mr H. A. Adlam as bursar and secretary to the council. J. H. Loxdale (Watson's House) is head of school and B. G. R. Callaghan (School House) second head of school. Confirmation by the Bishop of Malmesbury will be on Sunday, March 6. A performance of Carl Orff's *Carmina Burana* will be given at the Colston Hall on Tuesday, March 15 in conjunction with the choral societies of Badminton School and Clifton High School. Exeat is from February 19 to 21 and term ends on March 25. The OC reunion will be held on May 14 and 15 for those born between 1919 and 1926.

Cobham Hall School

Spring Term begins today. Justine O'Reilly is the guardian and the school play will be performed on Tuesday, March 22, 1983.

Eton College

Eton College opens today for the Lent Half. There are 87 new boys. N. A. Bright, KS, is captain of the school and C. J. Hawley, OS, captain of the Oppidans. Mr J. N. B. Cook and Mr D. S. Lowther have taken over their houses. Long leave will be from February 18 to February 21 and there will be services of confirmation in college chapel conducted by the Bishop of Lincoln on March 12 and 13. School closes on March 23.

Harrow School

Spring Term at Harrow School begins today. M. S. London (Rendalls) is head of the school this term. Mr J. A. R. Braham has joined the staff as director of art. There will be a half-term exeat from Saturday, February 12, to Tuesday, February 15. Founder's day will be celebrated on Saturday, February 26. The commemoration service will take place in chapel at 5.45 pm, and an Old Harrovian supper party will be held in the evening. The school choral society and orchestra will give a performance of Haydn's *Nelson Mass* in speech room on Saturday, March 19. Term ends on Wednesday, March 23.

Harrogate College

Harrogate College reopens today for the Spring Term with 440 girls, 95 in the sixth form. Danielle Morris is head of school. Half-term is from February 17 to February 22 and term ends on March 30.

Howell's School

Term begins today at Howell's School, Denbigh. After his appointment in July, 1982, Dr John Armstrong assumes his duties as headmaster. Dr Armstrong was previously head of mathematics at Bedales School. Half term will be from February 19 to February 23.

Queenswood School

Spring Term begins today. Half term will be from Thursday, February 17 until Monday, February 21. The school concert will be on Sunday, March 13, and "Sing it from Scratch" *Messiah* on March 20, when Old Queenswoodians are welcome. Term ends on Wednesday, March 23.

Roedean School

Lent Term at Roedean School begins today and ends on March 25. A performance of *The Passion* and Easter music from Handel's *Messiah* will be held in the chapel on Saturday, March 12, and the school play, *The Tempest* will take place on March 18 and 19. Day girls will be admitted into the sixth form in September, 1983 and interviews held in February. Details are available from the school secretary.

Rugby School

Lent Term started on Sunday, January 9. R. P. Richards is head of school and captain of hockey. Term ends on March 24.

St Audries School

Spring Term begins today and ends on Wednesday March 23. On Saturday, February 26 the school will participate in the Somerset Spring Fellowship's performance at the school of Benjamin Britten's *St Nicholas*. The Right Rev. Mervyn Stockwood will preach at the school on Sunday February 20, and confirm candidates in Wells Cathedral on Friday, March 4 at 3 p.m. Half term is from Thursday February 10 to Tuesday February 15.

St Elphin's School

Spring Term at St Elphin's School begins today and ends on March 24. Half term will be from February 18 to 23. Scholarship examinations will be held on March 7 and 8 and entries must reach the school by February 18. Confirmation services will be held on February 27 and March 13. The senior school choir will be taking part in a choral concert at Worksop College on March 13.

St Leonards School

Easter Term begins today. Term ends on March 23 and half-term is from February 11 to 15. Emily Purvis is head of school and Jacqueline Wilson is captain of school.

St Margaret's School, Bushey

Easter Term at St Margaret's School, Bushey, begins today and will end on March 30. The Bishop of St Albans will confirm girls in the school chapel on March 12 and there will be a presentation of Mystery plays from the Lincoln Cycle on March 25-26th to mark the retirement of Miss B. Scatchard. There are this term 20 foundationers in the school. The entrance and scholarship examinations will take place on January 28.

OBITUARY

MISS MARY TREVELYAN

Pioneer work for overseas students

Miss Mary Trevelyan, CBE, founder and governor of the International Students' House, London, died at Newbury on January 10, after a long illness. She had been a notable pioneer in assessing the problems of students from overseas in this country and in working for their welfare.

Mary Trevelyan was born in 1897, the daughter of the Reverend George Trevelyan. She attended the Royal College of Music, London, was appointed organist and choir-trainer at St Barnabas, Oxford, and later joined the music staffs at Radley and Marlborough Colleges.

From 1932 to 1946, she was Warden of Student Movement House, London, and it was there that she conceived and developed that interest in students from overseas to which virtually the rest of her life was to be devoted. In 1936 and 1937 she travelled extensively to investigate the problems encountered by students from Far Eastern countries returning home from Europe and America. She also visited the International Houses of the USA – a journey which convinced her of the need for a similar organization in London as the overseas student population continued to grow.

After serving on the YMCA Programme Staff with the Army in Belgium in 1944 and 1945, and working on reconstruction surveys in Greece and in the East, Mary Trevelyan became, in 1946, the first Adviser to Overseas Students at the University of London, a post she filled with distinction until 1965. During this period she played a major part in the founding of the London Conference on Overseas Students. She also founded the Goats Club in 1956 as a weekly, inter-collegiate, international gathering.

By then there were over 36,000 overseas students in London alone and Mary Trevelyan saw an urgent need for an International House. Eventually she was able to gather together an effective group who shared her convictions and, in 1962, formed a Charitable Trust and began building International Students House, in Park Crescent, W1.

With the opening of "the House" in May, 1965, she had achieved her cherished dream and the peak of her career, and was its first Director until retirement in 1967.

Until prevented by illness Miss Trevelyan continued to keep in touch with the many friends whom she had helped as students and her friends ranged from heads of government to the humblest whom she had helped.

She was appointed OBE in 1956 and advanced to CBE in 1968.

MR PERCY BILTON

Mr Percy Bilton, who started out making lubricating oil in a back garden in Ormskirk, Lancashire, and went on to amass a substantial personal fortune in industrial buildings, houses, building contracting and grape farming, died at his home in Saron, Cape Province, South Africa, on January 3. He was 86.

Although he started off his business life more than 60 years ago cycling around his native Lancashire selling oil to farmers Mr Bilton became known as a property developer. He came south in the late 1920s and established his Vigzol Oils company in a former Greenwich school and built the first of many thousands of homes in Mitcham.

Apart from his oil company, which he finally sold to Standard Oil of Indiana in 1962, Bilton established a reputation as a property developer with both vision and flair. When Britain was still suffering from the Depression he bought 260 acres of land in 1931 at Perivale as a major industrial site.

It was on that site, bisected by the Western Avenue, that Bilton managed to persuade Hoover to build their now famous art deco factory. The site became one of the most well known industrial estates in the country and has become a familiar landmark to all west-bound travellers. While he conceived the industrial estate on the western fringes of London he also realized it made good sense to have homes in which to house the staff of what was to become a thriving industrial centre.

In more recent years Bilton developed into one of the property industry's more colourful and forthright characters. He was not one of the get-rich-quick entrepreneurs who appeared on the property scene in the 1960s and 1970s, whom he described once as the "whiz kids who descended from Mars or Jupiter or somewhere."

He had even less time for those whiz kids when they crashed into bankruptcy when the property market collapsed in 1974. "The banks sent lifeboats out for them: they should have sent frigates and shot the lot," he once remarked caustically.

Although he built few memorable buildings Bilton staked one claim to fame in the property industry: he built London's first air-conditioned block of flats with double glazing and an advanced security system. Known as Bilton Towers, the building is close to Marble Arch.

For many years Bilton spent the winter months in South Africa where he had bought the 5,000 acre farm where he died.

He was twice married, and is survived by his second wife, Marguerita.

WING COMMANDER REX STOCKEN

Wing Commander Rex Stocken, FRAeS, who died on New Year's Eve aged 89, had been a member of the High Speed Flight which scored such notable successes in the Schneider Trophy races and was later a test pilot for Gloster and De Havilland.

From a bank in London he joined the London Yeomanry (Roughriders) in 1912. During the First World War he went to Gallipoli and participated in the final camel charge of that campaign at Pattiali. Subsequently he joined the Royal Flying Corps and took part in many air battles over the Western front, on one occasion meeting von Richtofen from whom, he always claimed, he was lucky to escape because the great German ace had run out of ammunition.

When the war was over he worked as a test and delivery pilot but also, had a short career in silent films playing a number of romantic lover roles.

In 1923 he joined the newly established Central Flying School and in 1927 joined High Speed Flight the team at Felixstowe which was, with its Supermarine Seaplane to win the Schneider Trophy on three occasions.

Later he worked for Gloster and De Havilland as a test pilot but in 1931 branched out on his own as a consultant and test pilot. He subsequently organized the Isle of Man Air Races from 1936 to 1939 when he was recalled to the RAF, serving in Transport Command throughout the war. He organized a further Isle of Man Air Race after the war in 1947.

Stocken continued flying into his late sixties and was a Founder Member and Past Deputy Master of the Guild of Air Pilots and Navigators. He was also a member of the council of the Air Registration Board from 1937 to 1948.

MR BOB HUGILL

Mr R. G. (Bob) Hugill, a former deputy letters editor of *The Times*, died on January 9 aged 54.

Liverpool born, he was educated at the Liverpool Institute High School and at Worcester College, Oxford. He did not enter journalism immediately, but joined the Bank of London & South America and worked in Brazil for several years in the early 1950s. This experience gave him a lifelong interest in foreign affairs which was to stand him in good stead during his years as a sub editor on the foreign desk of *The Times*.

His journalistic career took the classical route from a local paper, the *Surrey Advertiser*, where he was asked to write the leader on his first day, to news agency work on Extel before he joined *The Times* in 1964. He loved the paper dearly and left less than a year ago to look after his family during a period of his wife's illness.

A man of almost Falstaffian presence and wit, he had great charm and the rare gift in conversation of making others feel they were equally intelligent and amusing. Nevertheless he was a serious and shrewd observer and for both qualities he will be missed by colleagues and his many friends.

He leaves a widow and a son and stepson.

MRS MARY POTTS

Professor Peter Dickinson writes:

The revival of early music in this country, and several generations of musicians trained in Cambridge, owe much to Mary Potts, who died after some months of illness on Christmas Day.

She was a student of Dolmetsch and later on, as a performer and teacher of the harpsichord, she influenced Colin Tilney, Christopher Hogwood and the late David Munrow at a crucial stage in their development. These distinguished musicians were not only pupils but lodgers in her house, where Trevor Beckerleg was also in residence building harpsichords.

For many years Mary Potts was so generous in her support of Cambridge concerts that May Week was a hectic season for her, as she took her precious late Shudi harpsichord from one college to another. It is less well known that she took an interest in new music for her instrument and gave a number of first performances of works by Cambridge composers, some specially written for her.

She had special connections with Queens' College, where her husband – the literary critic L. J. Potts, who died some twenty-five years ago – was a Fellow, and she took pupils for many years at the Cambridge College of Arts and the Perse School.

Forthcoming marriages

The Hon Alastair J. Keith and Miss J. W. Teagle
The engagement is announced between Alastair James, son of Lord Keith of Castleacre and Lady Ariel Keith, CVO, and Jayne Will, younger daughter of the late Walter C. Teagle, Jn, and Mrs Page W. Smith, of Palm Beach, Florida.

Mr J. Colville and Miss F. Gaylor
The engagement is announced between James, son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Norman Colville and of Mrs Colville, of Penheale Manor, Launceston, Cornwall, and Fiona, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Gaylor, of Bromley, Kent.

Mr A. N. Cormack and Miss A. E. McHale
The engagement is announced between Alastair, son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs John Cormack, of Brompton, Gillingham, Kent, and Anna Elizabeth, daughter of Mr and Mrs John J. McHale, of Rutherford, NJ, and Ocean Grove, NJ, United States.

Mr M. S. Grabiner and Miss C. M. Tempest-Radford
The engagement is announced between Martin, son of Mr S. Grabiner and the late Mrs Estelle Grabiner, of Kensington, London, and Charlotte, daughter of Mr and Mrs Hugh Tempest-Radford, of East Bergholt, Suffolk.

Captain P. M. Griffith and Miss C. O'Dell
The engagement is announced between Peter Griffith, Royal Horse Artillery, son of Mr and Mrs C. Griffith, of Worsley, Lancashire, and Caroline, elder daughter of Mr R. D. O'Dell, of Hampstead, London, and Mrs J. P. O'Dell, of Chartridge, Buckinghamshire.

Lieutenant J. R. Kemp, RN, and Miss D. M. Blofield
The engagement is announced between Jonathan, son of Major and Mrs R. Kemp, of Rivercroft, Sutton Staithe, Norwich, and Daphne, eldest daughter of Commander and Mrs A. C. Blofield, of the British Embassy, Ankara.

Mr S. J. Morrison and Miss J. C. Leaves
The engagement is announced between Simon, younger son of Major-General R. J. G. Morrison, CB, CBE, and Mrs Morrison, of Chislehurst, Kent, and Janet, only daughter of Mr and Mrs G. T. Leaves, of Bermondsey, London.

Mr A. C. B. Ramsay and Miss K. C. Marsh
The engagement is announced between Andrew, son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel N. B. Ramsay, MC, and the late Mrs M. O. Pease, and Katharine, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs D. J. W. Marsh, of Sunninghill, Berkshire.

Mr S. S. Rose and Miss V. J. Lind
The engagement is announced between Stephen, elder son of Mr and Mrs Dennis Rose, of London, NW8, and Vivien, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Stanley Lind, of London, NW8.

Mr S. Stone and Miss P. H. Riley
The engagement is announced between Simon, son of Mr and Mrs S. Stone, of Manchester, and Penelope Hazel, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs E. H. Riley, of Sevenoaks, Kent.

Mr N. C. Wagland and Miss L. A. Webber
The engagement is announced between Nigel, son of Mr and Mrs J. L. W. Wagland, of Bushey, Hertfordshire, and Lesley, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. J. Webber, of Felpham, Sussex.

Mr R. L. M. Wohanka and Miss O. L. S. Fordyce
The engagement is announced between Richard Leslie Martin, son of Mr and Mrs P. Wohanka, of Chessington, Surrey, and Oonagh Lesley Stevenson, daughter of Mr E. N. Fordyce and Mrs R. G. M. Whittaker, of Johannesburg, South Africa.

Marriages

Mr A. H. Robinson and the Hon C. E. Portman
The marriage took place on Saturday, January 8, in St Stephen's Chapel, Palace of Westminster, between Mr Anthony Henry Robinson, only son of Mr and Mrs Anthony Robinson, of Blagdon, Avon, and the Hon Claire Elizabeth Portman, only daughter of Viscount Portman, of Clifford, Herefordshire, and Mrs John Maitland, of Oxford. The Right Rev John Eastaugh, Bishop of Hereford, officiated.

The bride was attended by Miss Sarah McNish, Emma Maitland and Claire Farris, the Hon Matthew Portman, Roderick Manley and Edward Chamberlin. Captain David Brown was best man.

Mr N. J. Hunter and Mrs S. D. Matthews
The marriage took place quietly in London on Wednesday, January 5, between Mr Norman Hunter and Mrs Diane Matthews.

Mr Andrew Litton, aged 22, is to make his London debut as a conductor today. He is seen conducting the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra during rehearsals at the Barbican yesterday. Mr Litton, an American, who is also a concert pianist, was the youngest winner of the BBC/Rupert international young conductors competition.

Luncheons

HM Inspectorate of Constabulary
Mr Lawrence Byford, HM Chief Inspector of Constabulary, presided at the annual reunion luncheon of HM Inspectorate of Constabulary held at New Scotland Yard yesterday. The principal guest was Mr William Whitelaw, Secretary of State for the Home Department. Others present were:
Sir Robert Armstrong, Sir Brian Cubbon, Sir James Crane, Sir James Haughton, Sir Eric St Johnston, Mr R J Andrew, Mr R H Anning, Mr R S Barratt, Mr R H Barton, Mr E Frizzell, Mr N Galbraith, Mr J Halliday, Mr D Halsey, Mr R Harvey, Mr C V Hewett, Mr P B Kavanagh, Miss J Law, Mr J T Manuel, Mr P A Myers, Mr B N Pain, Mr S E Peck, Miss P Sigsworth, Mr M W J Stirrat and Mr P J Westley.

Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists
Mr R. M. Feroze president, and Mrs Feroze were hosts at a luncheon given yesterday at the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists. Mrs Anna Harvey was guest of honour and other guests included Miss Beatrix Miller, Lord Roll of Ipsden and Lady Bellinger.

Newspaper Press Fund
The Newspaper Press Fund held a luncheon yesterday at United Newspapers in honour of Group Captain Hugh Dundas, appeal chairman for 1983. Mr Doon Campbell, chairman, presided and others present included:
Mr Brian Ager, Miss Margaret Alexander, Mr Donald Anderson, Mr William Bryant, Mr Donald Cullimore, Mr Peter Evans, Mr Denis Froud, Mr Robert McDougall, Mr E H Marsh, Mr Roy Moxey, Mr Philip Hodges, Mr Robin Parkin, Sir Edward Pickering, Mr Noel Richley, Mr Jim Rodger, Mr David Stevens and Mr Arthur Tietjen.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before tax paid):
Hardy, Mr Victor Walter, of Wixoe, Suffolk, egg packing station owner £964,300
Inchiquin, Baron, of Richard's Castle, Shropshire, geologist £14,731
Speakman, Mr Anthony Holmsted, of Sandon, Essex £450,651

Cambridge awards

The following entrance awards have been made at Cambridge University:

PEMBROKE COLLEGE
Scholarships:
Classics for oriental studies: A D H Grimes, Tonbridge S; **engineering:** H H Parker, Cheltenham Coll, D S Watson, Haileybury and ISC; **English:** P J Ellingworth, St Paul's S, N A Vivian, Oundle S; **history for law:** L J Tamlyn, Wolverhampton GS (Ziegler); **mathematics:** A G Miller, Queen Elizabeth S, Crediton; **modern languages:** J D Acheson, Campbell Coll, Belfast, M P H M Boerkkerink, Manchester GS; **natural sciences:** J W Duckworth, Bristol GS, G L N Padfield, Ipswich S; **natural sciences for medicine:** D J R Hildick-Smith.
Exhibitions:
Economics for law: N P Fenner, Dulwich Coll; **economics:** S K Lentham, Salesian Coll, Battersea and Davie's Coll, London; **engineering:** S Beevers, Barnsley SFC, J C Bower, The Leys S, Cambridge, P S Derbyshire, Merchant Taylors', Northwood (Parkin and Stuart), D N Pether, Westcliff HS for Boys; **English:** M W Cooke, Marlborough Coll and Cambridge Seminars, R D Lewis, Walford GS, R T Morris, Stonyhurst Coll, T E Phillips, Aylesbury GS, S J Rosenberg, Haberdashers' Aske's S, Elstree, I A L Williams, The Perse S, Cambridge; **English for law:** P F Limb, Edinburgh Acad; **geography:** M D Sands, Univ Coll S, C J-W Trower, Eton Coll; **history for law:** L A F Bentley, Stamford S; **history:** M A Cell, Sherborne S, G P Meddleton, Ashford SFC, J M Rodell, Aylesbury GS; **mathematics:** A Maciocia, George Watson's Coll, Edinburgh; **modern languages:** A W Welsh, Newcastle upon Tyne RGS; **natural sciences:** M N P N H Godfrey, Radley Coll.

PETERHOUSE
Scholarships:
History: J H Crowther, Wheelwright Coll, Robbie, King's Coll S, Wimbledon, G Schwimmer, Bedford S, J W Taylor, Dulwich Coll; **history:** N J Hughes, Ipswich S; **history for archaeology and anthropology:** P G B Dixon, Newcastle upon Tyne RGS, A R Penrose, King's Coll S, Wimbledon; **modern languages:** P A A Schreiber, Bryanston S; **natural sciences** ...

QUEENS' COLLEGE
Scholarships:
Economics: C M Armstrong, Bedales S, R C Rees, Bedford Mod S; **engineering:** J C M Baxter, Hills Rd SFC, Cambridge, S A Bigg, Trinity S, Croydon, C I Macdonald, Merchant Taylors' S, Crosby, J G Mansion, Shrewsbury S, D J Oldham, Wellington S, N A D Stokes, Merchant Taylors' S, Northwood; **natural sciences:** R A Baxter, Manchester GS (Melsome), T G Bell, Lancing Coll (Melsome), S J Goringe, Magdalen Coll S (Melsome), M J Liley, Godolphin and Latymer S (Melsome), M J Streetly, Tonbridge S (Melsome), A R Tiller, Bedford Mod S (Frodsham), M J Tindal, Clifton Coll (Melsome), A R Triasoglo, Highgate S (Melsome), P S Wells, Bradford Girls S (Melsome); **modern languages for law:** N J Booth, Sevenoaks S; **mathematics:** N P Bunn, Reigate GS, D Christensen, Portsmouth GS (Colenutt), P E Dorey, Abingdon S (Colenutt), C M Edwards, High Wycombe RGS, D G Goldberg, Univ Coll S, M J Hobday, Solihull S, R K Lowes, Newcastle upon Tyne RGS, D N Moore, Guildford RGS (Munro); D A Shaffer, Ilford Co HS; **English:** M C Hudson, N London Collegiate S; **Classics to read Anglo-Saxon, Norse and Celtic (Paterson) Classics:** H K Smith, Manchester GS; **Music:** M J Taylor, City of London S.
Exhibitions:
Natural sciences to read medical sciences: S J G Aylwin, Kelly Coll (Harvey); **mathematics:** R H Bland, Epsom Coll, S C Bowater, High Wycombe RGS (Paterson), C R D Langham, Eltham Coll, E G Nasatyr, William Ellis S (Paterson), N Wood, St Dunstan's Coll; **engineering:** O D Burton, Wellington Coll (Paterson), L Pitteway, Hampton S; **history:** S L Dobbyn, Coloma Convent Girls S, Croydon, S C Lockwood, Priory S, Lewes, R O Macaulay, Gresham's S (Haynes), J R Phillips, Radley Coll (Frodsham), J H Thynne, Winchester Coll; **general studies to read law:** A C K Griffiths, Cambridge and London Tutors; **natural sciences to read veterinary sciences:** I J Hayler, Roedean (Melsome); **history to read archaeology and anthropology:** S R Holland, Westminster Tutors; **natural sciences to read engineering:** M G Holley, Reigate GS (Melsome), I M Notley, Bedford S (Melsome); **English:** T J Hopkins, Alleyn's S, Dulwich, J A J Rumboll, Davies's Coll, London; **natural sciences:** K J Lee, Epsom Coll (Melsome), M A Marsh, St Paul's S (War Memorial), M Da Costa Peres, Latymer Upper S (Melsome), R M Yates, King's S, Macclesfield (Yates); **history to read law:** F M McWilliams, Belfast Royal Acad, A J A Watson, Wymondham; **Classics:** J J Tanner, Bradfield Coll (Gray); **history for archaeology and anthropology:** T E Upton, Wimbledon HS; **Economics:** P D Vecchione, John Lyon S, Middlesex; **modern languages:** G S Watson, Cranbrook S (Paterson).

ROBINSON COLLEGE
Scholarships:
Natural sciences: I J Evans, Manchester GS, T J R Thorne, Tonbridge S.
Exhibitions:
History: S J Burkill, Goole GS, M H E Quinn, Millfield, S J Royce, Netherhall S, Cambridge; **engineering:** S Siu-Chor, Chim, St Joseph's Coll, Hongkong, J R Clarke, Manchester GS, S L Jeffels, Hills Rd SFC, Cambridge, J Willey, Gresham's and St Andrews Tutorial Centre, Cambridge; **natural sciences:** R G Fellows, Abingdon S, N D Fenton, Olchfa Comp S, Swansea, D Wing-Kwong Mak, Queen's Coll, Taunton; **natural sciences for medicine:** S Morgan, Haberdashers' Aske's, Elstree.

ST CATHERINE'S COLLEGE
Scholarships:
English: D R Armitage, Stockport GS (Henn); **general studies for philosophy:** C Dunkley, Chislehurst and Sidcup GS (Briggs).
Exhibitions:
Modern and medieval languages for law: J K Carruthers, Belfast Royal Acad; **modern and medieval languages:** H A L Cawthray, Bradford Girls GS (Posener), E P King, Eton (Posener); **English for philosophy:** A N Fairweather, Campion S, Athens; **English:** D E A Gleeson, Eastbourne Coll, P Harrap, Cranbrook S and Eltham Coll, D V Tunstall, Darlington Coll of Tech; **history:** C A Jewell, William Parker S, Hastings, J G Taylor, Haberdashers' Aske's, Elstree, A J Upward, Ampleforth Coll; **geography:** A C Mellor, Gainsborough Girls HS; **history for law:** R M Southern, Pocklington S (Simmons); **natural sciences for engineering:** J S Topping, Queen Elizabeth GS, Wakefield (Birfield); **engineering:** A P Wise, Gateway SFC, Leicester (Birfield).

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE
Scholarships:
Engineering: C J Atkin, Stonyhurst Coll (Townsend), W A Bibby, Rugby S (Townsend), A M Hundka, St Bees S (Townsend), A M G Westcott, Pocklington S (Dowman), P M Wright, St Paul's S (Townsend); **mathematics:** L J Barker, Latymer Upper (Horne), J B A D'Souza, Dulwich Coll (Horne), A C McDonald, South Park SFC, Middlesbrough (Horne), T M Mortimer, St Albans (Horne); **natural sciences:** D G Dungate, Southend HS for Boys (United Steel Companies), J A Fletcher, Harrogate GS (United Steel Companies), T J Gordon, King Edward's S, Birmingham (United Steel Companies), M F Greenslade, Tonbridge S (United Steel Companies), T Walsh, Felsted S (United Steel Companies), J R Western, Southend HS for Boys (United Steel Companies), S D Cameron, Fettes Coll (United Steel Companies); **mathematics with physics:** C P Freeman, Merchant Taylors S, Northwood (Baylis), P D Haines, St Paul's S (Horne); **English:** D P Houston, King's Coll, S Wimbledon (McAulay), F E Moyle, King's S, Worcester (McAulay), J M Sellen, Farnborough Hill S (McAulay); **history for law:** S A Jaffe, Belfast Royal Acad (Whytehead); **history:** C N Law, The Corsham S (Whytehead); **Natural sciences for medical sciences:** R S Natt, Latymer Upper S (Humphry Davy Rolleston), S A Rayner, Tiffin Girls' S (Humphry Davy Rolleston), M P Richardson, Haberdashers' Aske's S, Elstree (Humphry Davy Rolleston), J M Subhani, Malvern Coll (Humphry Davy Rolleston); **Classics for Anglo-Saxon, Norse and Celtic:** D J Rimmer, Univ Coll S (Henry Arthur Thomas); **history for archaeology and anthropology:** A N Ringrose, Newcastle upon Tyne RGS (Whytehead).
Exhibitions:
Natural sciences for medical sciences: T R Allison, Bristol GS (Humphry Davy Rolleston, 1984), C E Perks, King's S, Worcester (Humphry Davy Rolleston), J P Watson, Queen's Coll, Taunton (Humphry Davy Rolleston); **engineering:** M B Atherton, Merchant Taylors' S, Crosby (United Steel Companies); **natural sciences:** R D Boult, Tiffin S (United Steel Companies), W J Budenberg, Oundle S (Munsteven), M E Jones, Yale SFC, Wrexham (United Steel Companies), J Morris, Pocklington S (Dowman, 1984); **geography:** C J Boulton, King's S, Worcester, A L May, Univ Coll S; **mathematics:** R Boyle, Aylesbury GS (1984), M P N Tod, Lancing Coll; **modern languages:** A J Burke, Haberdashers' Aske's S, Elstree, C M J'Harbour, S of St Helen and St Katherine, Abingdon; **economics and social studies:** J S W Chao, St Peter's S York, O C Pincent, Radley Coll; C J Simmons, St Dunstan's Coll, Catford; **Philosophy:** P A Craven, Radley Coll; **mathematics with physics:** A M Dickinson, High Wycombe RGS, D M Tedds, Nottingham HS; **engineering for law:** P D Fraser, Harrogate GS; **history:** T Gardner, Christ's Hosp, Horsham, J F Kallinicos, Manchester GS (Duchess of Somerset), P C Leng, Alleyn's S Dulwich; **English:** C K Haigh, Pocklington S (Dowman); **English for philosophy:** N M North, Abingdon S; **classics:** M J Pickard, Bradford GS (H P V Nunn); **history for law:** D C S Smellie, Trinity Coll, Glenalmond; **geography for law:** J F Wilkinson, Newcastle upon Tyne RGS; **engineering:** P J McBrien, Wimbledon Coll (United Steel Companies).

SELWYN COLLEGE
Scholarships:
Engineering: J W Herries, Bradford GS, M H Norris, Glyn S, Ewell; **modern and medieval languages:** T W Y Jackson, Sherborne S; **natural sciences for medicine:** I A Walker, Plymouth Coll.
Exhibitions:
Natural sciences for medicine: S K Clark, Byranston S; **natural sciences:** A M Cotman, Archway S, Stroud; **classics:** J K Fordham, Loughborough HS for Girls; **history:** J D M Griffiths, Haberdashers' Aske's S for Boys, Elstree; M G Herron, Reigate GS, D A Jarvis, Dr Challoner's GS; **modern and medieval languages:** S A Guild, Radley Coll, S J Harrison, Heaton S Newcastle upon Tyne, F J Ross, Regent House GS, Newtonwards; **economics:** G P Richmond, Repton S, L M Rumbold, Queen Mary's Coll, Basingstoke, C Y Tan, Tamasek Jun Coll, Singapore.

SIDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE
Scholarships:
Natural sciences for medical sciences: R S G Coulam, Christ's Hosp (Howard Agg); **mathematics:** R J Delving, King Edward VII HS, King's Lynn (Taylor), M J Newman, Wyggeston and Queen Elizabeth I Coll, Leicester (Pochin); **geography** Y Gorizki, Univ Coll S; **English:** S P Jarvis, Whitgift S; **natural sciences for economics:** J F Owen, Merchant Taylors' S: Crosby; **engineering:** R V Penty, Repton S (Taylor); **classics:** A Siddall, Manchester HS for Girls (1984); **natural sciences:** A L Smith, Stockport GS (Taylor); **engineering:** R E E Smith, Tonbridge S (Taylor).
Exhibitions:
Mathematics: R J Bradshaw, Newcastle upon Tyne RGS, M V Bravington, City of London S; **History:** S-J Coxon, West Bridgford S, Nottingham (1984), S J Dalton, Belfast Royal Acad; M J Druce, Repton S, M P Meryon, Christ's Hosp, J V Smith, Beaconsfield HS; **modern languages:** W Dolben, Merchant Taylors' S, Crosby; **English:** L S Dolman, Godolphin and Latymer S; **natural sciences for medical sciences:** S L S Fan, Island S, Hongkong; **engineering:** N S Goddard, Windsor Boys S; **natural sciences:** D R Mole, Hills Rd SFC, Cambridge, J E Oulton, Epsom Coll; **engineering:** D M J Moore, Ranelagh S (1984); **geography:** S E Schroeder, Bedford HS, J S A Tetzlaff, Dulwich Coll; **General studies for philosophy:** N M Tyszkiewicz, Mander, Portman, Woodward, London and Lycee Franco-Hellenique, Athens.

Other awards will be published later.

Moreover . . . Miles Kington

British hypocrisy waives the rules

Looking back at readers' suggestions for speeding up newspaper reading, I am surprised that nobody thought of omitting all articles with a headline mentioning "Adidas", "boot", "Welsh" or "rugby". I have a happy feeling that there will be many such articles his year, all well worth missing, unless of course you enjoy long-running farces with Welsh sub-titles.

If any reader has managed to avoid this saga so far, I insist on bringing him up to date. Rugby Union is a game for 30 players which is played in England and worshipped in Wales. The idea is to set up a thrilling succession of flowing passing movements culminating in a score; in practice it is usually a succession of people piling up on the ground, committing petty infringements, blowing whistles and throwing the ball into empty space, or more often kicking it.

What distinguishes it from other sports such as boxing, tennis and snooker is that it is strictly amateur. If it can be proved that a rugby player has ever accepted a penny for playing the game, or indeed playing other games, then he is banned for ever from anything to do with the game. Billy Beaumont, retired captain of England, has written a book about rugby and decided to take the profits from it, which means he can never take part in the game's administration. For all I know, he now has to put on a false beard and dark glasses to get into the crowd at Twickenham.

What this means is that when you see two 15-stone forwards aiming blows at each other on the pitch, *there is no money involved*. They are doing it for love of the game and to support amateur ideals.

Unfortunately, boots have to be worn for the game. Somebody has to make those boots. Whenever somebody buys a pair of boots, the maker makes a profit. Adidas would quite like that profitable maker to be Adidas. One of the ingenious ways they have hit on, according to the confessions of some Welsh rugby players, is to pay the players to wear the boots.

Two points arise from this state of affairs. One is that paying a player to wear boots would seem to erode the profit margin somewhat. The other is that such a practice seems totally against the code of rugby union and that a great many players, not only Welsh, should be queuing up behind Mr Beaumont to buy false beards and dark glasses.

All of which ignores one vital factor – good old British hypocrisy. This is a game played by most of the inhabitants of these islands, and it involves pretending that one state of affairs exists while in fact another quite different one is in operation. We pretend that nobody ever records programmes on video; that nobody buys records to tape them and sells them again; that when a tradesman asks to be paid in cash, he will declare it for tax, and so on. For a long time we even pretended that athletes did not get paid for training and running.

The result, of course, was that athletes were if possible even more obsessed with money than professionals. I remember in 1972 ringing up a series of athletes and athletes' relations to get comments on preparations for the Olympics. I remember with some affection talking to Alan Pascoe, the hurdler. The reason I remember him especially is that he was the only person I talked to who did not request an interview fee before opening his mouth.

The athletic authorities, who tend to run the sport with all the vision and warmth of a Victorian paterfamilias, have recently decided to face up to the fact that athletes want to get paid and are getting paid. So thay have set up a series of trusts into which athletes' earnings are paid, out of which the athlete does not get a penny. At least, not till later on. This, in some curious way, seems to satisfy the athletes' desire for a living wage and amateur ideals, though it would take a great expert in British hypocrisy to explain exactly how.

Accordingly I would suggest that in order to keep rugby clean and to avoid all those articles in the coming year, the rugby authorities (who tend to run the game with all the far-sightedness of a fourth-century Christian hermit) should immediately set up trust funds to enable players to buy boots £500 a pair seems a fair sum to me. Similar funds should be set up to help them buy boot-laces, shorts and jerseys. Another £1,000 or so per man should do it.

If this does not happen in the immediate future, then I have another plan. Adidas should straightaway start manufacturing false beards and dark glasses to satisfy the needs of many players who will be leaving the game in the near future. They can even pay them openly to wear them. After all, the players will have ceased to be amateurs and will have become honest men instead.

Investment and finance

City Editor
Anthony Hilton

Time for a breathing space

There is an understandable temptation after the run on sterling and consequent interest rate rises to conclude that the Government has been widely blown off course in a possible election year. It is understandable but not necessarily right.

Certainly, the situation has deteriorated over the last three months. Sustained pressure on the pound had caused two increases in base rates, paradoxically just when other countries are trying hard to ease the recession by cutting their rates. The combined impact of a lower pound and higher interest rates is likely to be faster inflation in the second half of the year.

But the consequences are not all bad. Exports should benefit – although whether by higher volume or bigger profits is unclear – and higher interest rates may help monetary control, if that is needed.

Nevertheless, higher interest rates are politically unpopular, especially with an election looming, and a sterling crisis always creates the impression that the Government is not in control.

So the Government would undoubtedly have preferred if the banks had not rushed into a rise. But the harsh truth is that they could not go against the grain: money market rates were moving remorselessly upwards.

The chance of another run on the pound cannot therefore be dismissed. But the Government will also hope that the already sharp fall and higher interest rates, expressed as wider differentials with other currencies, will buy a breathing space. Much will then depend on the Budget and the performance of the real economy.

US banks cut prime rate to 11pc

From Maxwell Newton, New York

American banks cut the prime rate to 11 per cent from 11½ per cent yesterday.

Beginning with the Morgan Bank at about $10.30 yesterday morning, the movement soon spread to most of the leading banks before noon, thus confirming the lead given by the Chase Manhattan when it cut its prime rate to 11 per cent on December 28.

The cuts followed success by the Federal Reserve in forcing down the rate on Federal funds in the last two or three days of trading. By mid-morning yesterday, funds were trading at 8⅜ per cent. This was below the discount rate of 8½ per cent and indicated the possibility that the Fed will make another cut in that discount rate soon.

By mid-morning, the Fed had also succeeded in forcing down the rate of 90-day Treasury bills to 7.66 per cent bid, another indicator of the determination of the central bank to force interest rates down and to provide massive monetary support and stimulus for economic expansion.

In another important development, the Commodity Research Bureau index of commodity futures rose on Monday to 240, its highest level since July 1982.

Gold fever swept New York markets on Monday and this continued into yesterday.

Meanwhile, stocks were steadily losing ground ignoring the prime rate cuts.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average was down about 5½ points to the 1,086 area in heavy trading. Advances were losing their lead over declines.

Mr Monte Gordon, research director at Dreyfus Corporation, said the market was ripe for hesitation and uncertainty and a possible pullback as it pushes up against 1,100 on the Dow.

"The market is up so sharply, it may need to reexamine some of the premises for the rise including the Federal actions that have helped lower interest rates and the state of the economy. The market is responding to a shorter term recovery in the economy and the question is whether the economy can develop the stamina needed for the longer term", Mr Gordon said.

He pointed out that Congress and the Administration have to attack the budget deficit problem quite soon. "The stock market is quite sensitive to the proposals being offered and decisions could be of watershed importance" he added.

High Court rules in favour of £320,000-a-year underwriter

Posgate wins appeal against suspension from Lloyd's

By Gareth David

Mr Ian Posgate yesterday won his High Court battle against a decision of the Committee of Lloyd's of London to suspend him indefinitely as an underwriter, and declared his wish to return to active underwriting as soon as possible.

His High Court action came after a Lloyd's Committee meeting last September when after hearing allegations that Mr Posgate was involved in financial irregularities at Alexander Howden, one of his broking firms, ordered his immediate suspension.

In the judgment, Lord Justice O'Connor, sitting with Mr Justice McNeill, said that although the committee was entitled to take "drastic and immediate action" in view of the seriousness of the allegations, the committee had no power to suspend Mr Posgate from membership of Lloyd's.

This decision does not automatically entitle Mr Posgate to return to underwriting. Lloyd's said last night that the matter would be considered by the committee, which meets later today, when it had seen a full transcript of the judgment.

Mr Posgate was last night attending a board meeting at his underwriting agency, Posgate & Denby, where his next move would be considered. He said he



Ian Posgate outside the High Court, "very pleased."

was "very, very pleased" with the outcome of the case, in which he was awarded costs, unofficially estimated at £75,000.

He said that he expected to hear shortly fom the Committee of Lloyd's, of which he is a member, and repeated his wish toresume underwriting as soon as possible. "I want to work in Lloyd's. I would like to get back as soon as possible", Mr Posgate added.

The judge made it clear thathe committee had been entitled to make other directions contained in the suspension letters sent to both Howden and Posgate & Denby. These included a direction that all underwriting of risks in Mr Posgate's syndicates be suspended until Lloyd's had carried out an investigation.

At the time of suspension Mr Posgate, aged 50, was reported to be the second highest paid executive in the country with an annual salary of £322,800 and a total annual income including personal underwriting estimated at £600,000.

Syndicates 126 and 127, which he ran for Alexander Howden, were the most successful marine syndicates at Lloyd's and were among the largest with some 3,500 "names".

During last month's six-day hearing, Lloyd's had fought Mr Posgate's appeal on the grounds that the directives contained in the letters did not amount to suspension, but were no more than "firm requests" inviting the firms to stop using the services of Mr Posgate.

But Lord Justice O'Connor said that the letters did constitute suspension. "That is the reality of the situation, and where a man's livelihood is concerned the court should look at the reality of what has been done", he said.

Although the appeal was decided on the basis that the committee had no power to direct his suspension from membership of Lloyd's, the judges also dealt with his complaint that he had not been given a fair hearing.

The judge said: "I have come to the conclusion that Mr Posgate ought to have been told the nature of the charges against him

Law report, page 8

New Bank chief acts to end row

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton has moved to defuse the row over his appointment as next governor of the Bank of England by promising in a letter to Mr Peter Shore, Shadow Chancellor, that he will respect the Bank's constitutional position.

Mr Leigh-Pemberton angered the Labour Party by indicating that he would feel it his duty to resist a big devaluation of the pound.

"It is the prime duty of the governor of the Bank of England to protect the currency and, if policies were proposed which were likely to devalue it seriously, not technically, but in the eyes of the world, obvously it would be my duty to advise the Government of the consequences of that policy and I think, to resist it," he said.

Mr. Shore, who has put forward a 30 per cent devaluation of sterling as one of the main planks of Labour's economic policy, wrote to Mr Leigh-Pemberton asking him to explain his views.

Mr Leigh-Pemberton says in his reply: "If any misunderstanding of my attitude has arisen, I am happy to have the opportunity afforded by your letter of making my position clear. I well understand and, like predecessors, intend to respect the constitutional position of the Bank of England."

It remains to be seen whether Mr Leigh-Pemberton's reply, which appears to fall short of a retraction, will satisfy the Labour Party.

Shore factor, page 10

Robin Leigh-Pemberton

BL close to luxury car link with Honda

By Edward Townsend
Industrial Correspondent

Honda of Japan, which the British Government wants to see take an equity stake in troubled BL, is likely to sign an agreement with the state-controlled company to build an executive class car as early as next month.

Mr Kiyoshi Kawashima, Honda's president, said in Tokyo before the arrival in Japan of Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Industry Secretary, that negotiations with BL on the joint development and production of the car were approaching a final stage.

The executive car project, code-named XX, began at the end of 1981 after the production start-up of the Triumph Acclaim which BL builds under licence from Honda.

In the year to last November, BL produced 53,000 Acclaims, according to Honda, and in Britain the car was the seventh best seller last year with sales of 42,188.

Honda said the design of the new car had not been decided but it would be larger than the company's Accord model. In BL's fleet, the car will succeed the Rover, at present built at Cowley, near Oxford. Production is due to start in 1985, with both companies making the cars under different model names.

Before leaving for his Far East tour, Mr Jenkin said he would welcome equity participation in BL by Honda as a big step towards the British company achieving its privatization targets.

Mr Kawashima said that a



Patrick Jenkin: Honda equity welcome

link might be discussed with Mr Jenkin, but so far there had been no talks with BL directors.

Against the background of present controversy over government pressure on BL not to buy foreign components, Leyland said that its exports last year of £167m, compared with its bill for imported materials of only £4m.

Mr Ron Hancock, Leyland's chairman, said the company had proved that it was supporting British manufacturers by buying more than 97 per cent of its material from them.

Total sales in Britain of commercial vehicles last year were 6 per cent up on the depressed level of 1981, but Leyland's share of the heavy truck sector fell from 16 per cent to just under 14 per cent. After the strike, Leyland's share dropped to 9 per cent, but in the second half recovered to about 15 per cent.

British production of cars last year was 7 per cent down on 1981, according to provisional estimates released yesterday, but truck output was up by 17 per cent.

Stakis issue ready for BTH sale

By Our Financial Staff

Stakis
Year to 3.10.82
Pretax profit £4.46m (£4.66m)
Stated earnings 7.41p (6.45p)
Turnover £88.23m (£77.80m)
Net final dividend 1.26p (1.15p)
Share price 66p Yield 3.8%

Stakis, the Glasgow-based owner of hotels, casinos and off-licences, is preparing for the tender auction of British Transport Hotels sale of hotel property the closing date for which is February 14, by announcing a £7.78m rights issue on the basis of one share for every four held.

It also announced pretax profits slightly lower at £4.46m for the year ending October 3, last year, on turnover up 13 per cent to £88.23m. The shares closed 10p lower at 66p yesterday.

Mr John Loughray, managing director, said: "We are considering participation in the BTH tender, but we have some time to make up our minds".

British Transport has had more than 1,000 inquiries for the properties which are estimated to be worth abour £30m.

All the leading hotel groups have received a £50 prospectus and a £50 additional confidential information on the hotels.

Stakis has long talked of having a London flagship, and could well go for the prize of the three London properties, the Grosvenor Hotel, by Victoria Station.

The Charing Cross Hotel is if anything better sited for both tourists and businessmen but it is only on a 20-year lease.

The Great Western Hotel, Paddington, is considered the least valuable of the three.

Takeover decision challenge in court

By Jeremy Warner

The Gobvernment's controversial decision to overturn a recommendation by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission on Chartes Consolidated's bid for Anderson Stratheley is to be challenged in the courts.

Anderson Strathclyde, the Scottish mining engineering group, yesterday began High Court proceedings for a judicial review of the decision which allows takeover bid by the mining finance house owned by Mr Hory Oppenheimer, to go ahead against the commission's recommendation.

Approval of the application for a review is expected today and the hearing, which is likely to last for more than two days, could take place in two to three weeks.

It was unclear last night whether Anderson's legal action in challenging the propriety and correctness of the Government's decision will influence Charter's plans to mount a new bid within the next few days.

It is believed that Charter had intended to launch a new offer for Anderson after a board meeting to rubber stamp the move tomorrow.

Mr Neil Clarke, Charter's chief executive, said: "This is yet another new factor which we must take into account. But it is difficult to see how it can affect any move we make in the short term. Our lawyers find it difficult to believe Anderson's action can be successful."

Anderson confirmed that it would not be seeking an injunction to prevent Charter launching a bid before the courts come to a decision. Its financial advisers, Lloyds International, said: "They could mount a bid but they would look silly if the decision went against them."

The takeover panel had set a deadline of next Tuesday for Charter to mount a new bid but will now look favourably on any application Charter makes for an extension.

The Opposition is almost certain to force a full debate on the decision when Parliament reconvenes next week. The Government has already faced lengthy questioning on the propriety of its action.

Anderson is basing its legal case on an alleged failure by the Government to examine the evidence adequately in coming to its decision or to explore properly the basis for the majority recommendation

News in brief

The economy

After crashing in the morning to $1.5595 sterling was boosted by lower US interest rates and higher British base rates to close 80 basis points down on the day at $1.5820. But the trade weighted index, calculated before the late rally, fell by a percentage point to 80.6 the lowest for two years.

Retail spending in Britain rose by 0.5 per cent in November to an index level of 109.7. Sales were 1.5 per cent higher in the three months to the end of November than in the previous three months. The rise was in all sectors. New consumer credit in November was £86m, compared with £800m in October.

International

Discussions between the China National Chemical Construction Corporation and Dunlop Holdings on Chinese factory modernization projects worth more than £60m are at an advanced stage, Mr Ken Johnson, Dunlop's overseas director, said.

Italy's official reserves, excluding gold: fell during 1982 from $19,300m (£12,000m) to $13,700m, while those in convertable foreign exchange stood at the year end at $5,600m.

Markets

Gold and the other precious metals were again strongly traded in heavy volume as cuts in US prime rates encouraged hopes of another US discount rate fall. Gold closed about $481.50 an increase of $7, compared to best levels up $16.

Share prices continued to retreat with the ***FT*** **Index** closing 9.4 lower at 604.3 as renewed selling developed.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index 604.3 down 9.4
FT Gilts 77.98 down 2.87
FT All Share 387.37 down 6.27
Bargains 25,217
Tring Hall USM Index 150.3 down 0.7
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 150.3 down 0.7
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones 8,079.63 down 93.03.

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling
$1.5820 down 80 pts
Index 80.6 down 1.0
DM 3.7125
Fr F 10.51
Yen 362
Dollar
Index 117.0 up 0.6
DM 2.3450 up 137 pts
Gold
$481.50 up $7

INTEREST RATES

DOMESTIC RATES:
Base rates 10.25-11
3 month interbank 10⅞-10¾

EURO-CURRENCY RATES
3 month dollar 8 9/16-8 11/16
3 month DM 5⅜-5¼
3 month FrF 22¾-21

TODAY

Interims: Danae Inv Tst, Fleming Tech Invest, Hollas, Laganvale, Magnet and Southerns, Moorgate, Ratners.
Finals: Investors Capital Tst, Kenning Estates, M and G Dual Tst, Oakwood.

PRICE CHANGES

Acrow 'A' 25p up 3p	Bailey C H 12p down 1½p
De Beers 562p up 16p	Ferranti 457p down 22p
Harrison 600p up 13p	Pleasurama 450p down 22p
Manson 35p up 3p	Racal 542p down 20p
Philips 775p up 40p	Sotheby 445p down 20p
Steep Rock 420p up 135p	Stakis 66p down 9½p

£7m for jobless steel workers

By Our Industrial Correspondent

An allocation of almost £7.2m of Europeann Community funds has been granted to redundant British Steel works in public and private sector.

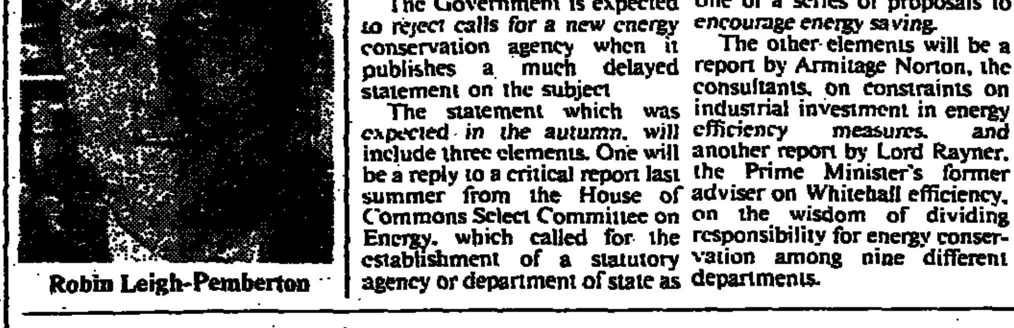
The money, in the form of European Coal and Steel Community re-adaptation grants, covers 2,448 people, mostly in the West Midlands, Yorkshire, Wales and Scotland.

The Commission said that for those workers who have lost their jobs in private companies, the grants will finance make-up pay, training allowances or early pensions. For those made redundant in the British Steel Corporation, the money will fund schemes that are already under way.

Almost half of the mew money, more than £3.3m, has been allocated to 1,026 workers who lost their jobs after cuts at the BSC's operations at Craigneuk and Tollcross Works in the Glasgow area between 1975 and 1982.

A further £1.1m has been granted for 480 workers hit by the closure of two mills at the BSC's London Works at Warley, near Birmingham. The mills, taken over by the BSC from Duport in 1981, were closed last August. A large part of the money is to go to workers in Sheffield, where the steel industry has been badly affected.

A total of £450,000 goes to 170 workers from Firth Brown Atlas Works in Sheffield and small plant in Glasgow.



Save energy lobby fear setback

By Jonathan Davis, Energy Correspondent

The Government is expected to reject calls for a new energy conservation agency when it publishes a much delayed statement on the subject

The statement which was expected in the autumn, will include three elements. One will be a reply to a critical report last summer from the House of Commons Select Committee on Energy, which called for the establishment of a statutory agency or department of state as one of a series of proposals to encourage energy saving.

The other elements will be a report by Armitage Norton, the consultants, on constraints on industrial investment in energy efficiency measures, and another report by Lord Rayner, the Prime Minister's former adviser on Whitehall efficiency, on the wisdom of dividing responsibility for energy conservation among nine different departments.

These reports have been with Whitehall for some time, and energy conservation lobbyists are resigned to a muted Government response. While Mr Nigel Lawson, Energy Secretary, is certain to say that he attaches great importance to conservation, the Government has made it clear that it is relying on market forces – particularly "realistic" energy pricing – to achieve the bulk of savings that occur.



Zimbabwe boosts Kenning profits

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK
Peter Wainwright

Kenning Motor Group
Year to 30 9.82.
Pretax profit £8.2m (£4.25m).
Stated earnings 14.9p (11.2p).
Turnover £287.9m (£257.1m).
Net final dividend 3.75p (1.75p).
Share price 93p, up 6p Yield 8.5%.

Happy days are here again for the motor distributors. A £2m increase in profits from Zimbabwe together with a strong fourth quarter recovery in the home market has pushed Kenning Motor Group's profits back to within an ace of 1979 peak levels – and last year's dividend cut has been fully restored.

The difference between this year's profit of £8.2m and 1979's £8.4m is that 1979 took nothing in from Zimbabwe, which last year contributed £6.43m. This underlines the recovery potential in the rest of the group.

It is all happening, too, Kenning say. The European division turned round from losses of £903,000 last year to profits of £1.78m, with profits of £2.6m being earned in the second half after an interim loss. Much of this was earned in the final quarter.

In part, Kenning is reaping the benefits of the previous year's rationalization, when it closed outlets and withdrew from remoulding tyres. Now it is increasing market share through its 100 depots and describes prospects in this division as bright.

On the car and van hire side a tighter fleet and a better mix have helped to turn a substantial loss into a small profit.

The one grey area is Zimbabwe, which last month devalued by 20 per cent. Zimbabwe assets have been written down to reflect this and the resultant debit of £1.17m charged below the line.

More important, it is now difficult to get sufficient foreign currency to import all the cars it could sell. There are price controls on second-hand car prices too. As a result Kennings is forecasting lower profits from this source, but they will still be "substantial".

Analysts have always treated Zimbabwe profits with caution, not the least because only half can be repatriated. But rising profits in the home market should more than make good any shortfall from this direction and we could be heading for as much as £12m this year. Meanwhile the yield is 8.5 per cent, net assets over 200p a share and the historic and fully-taxed p/e only 7.4. The shares rate a buy.

Microgen

Dealings start next Monday on the Unlisted Securities Market in high-tech microfiche company, Microgen. About 10 per cent of the shares are being placed at 190p, giving the company a market capitalization of £5.55m, and a price/earnings ratio on an historic, fully taxed basis of 19.6.

Microgen is number two after National Westminster Bank's Eurocom in the United Kingdom in COM (computer output microfilm) method of high speed recording of computer data miniaturizing material from computer magnetic tape or floopy discs. The market has been growing at about 25 per cent a year and according to Mr Patrick Barbour, the chairman, it is likely to continue to expand at this rate.

Microgen has about 25 per cent of th £11m market.

There are two areas of growth for Microgen. Users turning to COM instead of using traditional methods of storing computer material, and of course the growth in computer use. The shares scarcity value alone should ensure a substantial premium when dealings begin. At some point the plan is to use the USM quote to issue paper.

Stock Exchange Prices

Gilts tumble

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Dec 31. Dealings End, Jan 14. § Contango Day, Jan 17. Settlement Day, Jan 24.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

SHIPPING

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
635	296½	Brit & Com	620	-10	19.7	3.2	15.5
580	264½	Caledonia Inv	525	-5	18.8	3.6	40.9
165	105	Fisher J	105	..	4.0	3.8	6.6
41	33	Jacobs J. I.	36½	-½	3.3	9.0	36.4
130	61	Ocean Trans	77	-1	12.9	16.7	3.9
160	106	P & O 'Dfd'	111	-2	14.3b	12.9	5.4

MINES

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
16½	10	Anglo Am Coal	£14½	+1½	76.0	5.2	..
10⅞	3⅝	Anglo Am Corp	£10	-⅛	61.5	6.2	..
76	24½	Ang Am Gold	£76	+1	364	4.7	..
48	20½	Anglo Am Inv	£48	+1	205	4.3	..
33	16	Anglovaal	£33	+1	175	5.3	..
33	16	Do 'A'	£33	+1	175	5.3	..
11½	3½	Blyvoors	£11½	+⅛	116	10.2	..
265	52	Bracken Mines	255	+4	20.8	8.2	..
36⅝	11	Buffelsfontein	£36⅝	+⅜	301	8.3	..
248	141	CRA	248	+2	..	..	..
260	168	Charter Cons	253	..	15.7	6.2	..
534	314	Cons Gold Fields	534	+10	33.0	6.5	..
462	165	De Beers 'Dfd'	462	+16	12.5	2.7	..
17	5¼	Doornfontein	£17	+1¼	113	6.3	..
22¼	7	Driefontein	£22	+¼	136	6.1	..
26¼	5⅜	Durban Rood	£26¼	+⅜	..	..	..
227	37	East Daggs	213	-14	..	..	..
15¼	2¼	E. Rand Prop	£15¼	+¼	..	..	..
91	60	El Oro M & Ex	91	+9	3.5	3.8	..
259	58	Elsburg Gold	259	+5	3.7	1.4	..
35⅛	8	F S Geduld	£35⅛	+1⅛	158	4.5	..
140	55	Geevor Tin	86	+1	..	..	..
15⅝	5	Gencor	£15⅝	+⅝	88.3	5.7	..
62	19	Goldfields S.A.	£62	+2	253	4.1	..
975	244	Grootvlei	975	+32	64.7	6.6	..
242	125	Hampton Gold	242	..	4.6	1.9	..
16	3	Harmony	£16	+½	75.3	4.7	..
48⅝	16	Hartebeest	£48⅝	+1⅛	298	5.9	..
62	21	Jo'burg Cons	£62	+2	344	5.5	..
16⅝	3	Kinross	£16⅝	+½	64.5	3.8	..
31¼	10	Kloof	£31¼	+3¼	158	5.1	..
300	52	Leslie	300	+5	17.5	5.9	..
45	27	Southwest	38	..	..	..	..
198	123	Sungei Besi	185	..	7.5	4.0	..
115	100	Tanjong Tin	100	..	5.0	5.0	..
27½	14½	Transvaal Cons	£27½	+2	135	4.9	..
12¼	3	UC Invest	£12¼	+¼	75.1	6.1	..
75	20¼	Vaal Reefs	£75	-2	441	5.8	..
13½	1	Venterspost	£13½	+¼	65.0	4.8	..
35	17	Wankie Colliery	17	..	4.6	26.5	..
10	2	Welkom	£10	+⅛	44.5	4.5	..
383	60	W Rand Cons	383	+16	11.2	2.9	..
423	104	Western Areas	423	+39	5.7	1.4	..
42⅝	10⅛	Western Deep	£42⅝	+1¼	170	4.0	..
38	12	Western Hldgs	£38	+1	245	6.3	..
252	150	Western Mining	252	+1	1.4	0.6	..
28¼	8⅞	Winkelhaak	£28¼	+1	159	5.5	..
25	12	Zambia Copper	25	+2	..	..	..

OIL

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
100	65	Ampol Pet	91	+1	3.4	3.8	22.2
140	48	Anvil	51	-2	..	..	..
305	110	Atlantic Res	125	..	..	..	..
250½	83	Berkeley Exp	98	-2	..	..	..
290	210	Brit Borneo	252	+2	18.3	7.3	13.4
340	258	B.P.	298	-4	28.9	9.7	5.7
180	106	Burmah Oil	135	-3	12.1	9.0	6.3
182	112	Carless Capel	132	+5	3.9	3.0	30.1
97	63	Century Oils	78	-1	4.9	6.9	7.6
56	34	Charterhall	35	-1	0.4	1.2	..
88	65	Charterhse Pet	78	-2	1.1	1.4	24.1
12½	7	CF Petroles	£12½	+⅝	292	23.4	0.7
120	14	Collins K.	20	+3	..	..	..
8	4	Global Nat Res	£8	+¼	..	..	..
107	50	Goal Petroleum	58	-2	..	..	..
135	49	KCA Int	51	+1	7.9	15.4	..
424	262	Lasmo	294	-8	15.0	5.1	7.3
9	6	Do Ops	£7	..	178	22.5	..
42	26	New Court Nat	29	..	1.4	4.9	11.5
112	65	Petrocon Grp	112	+2	4.3	3.8	10.2
50½	21	Premier Cons	27	-2	..	..	34.6
475	244	Ranger Oil	475	+25	..	..	..
23	15	Royal Dutch	£23	+¼	123	5.2	4.2
444	332	Shell Trans	438	+8	30.1	6.9	7.0
219½	154	Tricentrol	168	-8	12.0b	7.2	7.2
79	41	TR Energy	58	-1	..	..	36.5
541	338	Ultramar	506	-7	19.3	3.8	6.3
305	110	Weeks Petrol	145	-5	..	..	9.1

PROPERTY

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
92	80	Allied Ldn	84	..	2.2	2.6	10.8
204	152	Allnatt Ldn	158	-2	7.4	4.7	14.5
83	64	Anglo Met	74	..	2.9	3.9	39.4
132	93	Apex	93	..	2.9	3.1	32.7
33	25½	Aquis	30½	-½	1.6	5.1	20.6
242	174	Bradford Prop	238	-4	7.6	3.2	15.8
84	71½	British Land	75	-1½	0.7	0.9	13.3
112	91	Brixton Estate	97	-1	5.2	5.4	18.4
137	109	Cap & Counties	133	-2	5.4	4.1	17.5

MISCELLANEOUS

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
40½	31	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£37	-½	500	13.5	..
27	17½	Gt Nthn Tele	£22	..	84.0	3.8	10.0
235	151	Imp Cont Gas	151	-8	13.1	8.7	7.8
158	88	Milford Docks	93	..	0.7	0.8	..
135	98	Nesco Inv	98	..	10.0	10.2	..
40½	31	Sunderlnd Wtr	£37	-½	500	13.5	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Baltic Leasing 5p Ord (108a)	178
Barclays Bank 12% Uns Ln 2010 (£99.053g)	£22
Bespak 10p Ord (75a)	145
Booth C. 5p Ord (a)	15-1
Britoil 10p Ord (215)	64-1
Canvermoor 25p Ord (74a)	131-2
First Talisman 20p Ord (25a)	32
Fitch and Co 10p Ord (150a)	240
Garfunkel 10p Ord (58a)	112-3
Ind Fin Inv Corp 25p Ord (52a)	80
Inn Leisure 5p Ord (17a)	33-2
Int Signal and Control $0.10 (155)	266-4
Manchester 11½% Red 2007 (£100½g)	£20¼-¼
Memory Computer 10p Ord (130a)	170+10
Micro Business Systems 10p Ord (120a)	220
Mumford and White 10p Ord (155a)	225
NMW Computers 25p Ord	153
Pineapple Dance Studio 10p Ord (52a)	130-11
Resource Technology 10p Ord (95a)	169-10
Slaters Food Products 10p Ord (62½a)	143-7
Swindon Private Hospital £1 Ord (100a)	112
Systems Designers Int 10p Ord (210)	293-2
Technofan SA Ord FF 100 (£350a)	£350
Tops Estates 10p Ord (20½a)	£24½
Treasury 8¾% Cnv 1985 (g)	£98½-1½
Treasury 9¼% 1988 (h)	£56

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
ICL (60‡)	Mar 11	8½ prem
Mountleigh (92‡)	Dec 20	19½ prem
Wolseley Hughes (470‡)	Feb 11	550-13

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a unlisted securities market. b £10 paid. f fully paid. g £25 paid. h £20 paid. i £50 paid.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) January 11	Market rates (close) January 11	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.5610-1.5850	$1.5810-1.5830	0.35-0.30c prem	0.95-0.90c prem
Montreal	$1.9110-1.9390	$1.9330-1.9350	0.23-0.13c prem	0.70-0.55c prem
Amsterdam	4.04-4.10fl	4.09-4.10fl	2⅜-1⅞c prem	6⅞-5⅞c prem
Brussels	71.90-73.00f	72.85-72.95f	20-30c disc	63-73c disc
Copenhagen	12.93-13.09k	13.06½-13.08½k	710-825ore disc	1875-2000ore disc
Dublin	1.1110-1.1310p	1.1180-1.1200p	40-55p disc	110-125p disc
Frankfurt	3.66-3.72m	3.70¾-3.71¾m	2⅛-1⅝pf prem	5⅜-4⅞pf prem
Lisbon	142.00-148.00e	143.75-145.75e	170-500c disc	440-1396c disc
Madrid	195.25-198.25p	197.85-198.15p	130-190c disc	420-510c disc
Milan	2105-2132lr	2127½-2129½lr	18-21lr disc	64-69lr disc
Oslo	10.89-11.07k	11.05-11.07k	255-350ore disc	760-870ore disc
Paris	10.38-10.52f	10.50½-10.51½f	7-9c disc	26-29c disc
Stockholm	11.29-11.49k	11.44-11.46k	20ore prem-40ore disc	280-360ore disc
Tokyo	355-363y	361½-362½y	1.70-1.40y prem	4.35-4.05y prem
Vienna	25.60-26.10sch	26.05-26.10sch	13-9gro prem	31-26gro prem
Zurich	3.01-3.06f	3.04¾-3.05¾f	2⅞-2⅜c prem	6⅞-5⅞c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was down 1.0 at 80.6

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 10¾-11%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 10⅞ Low 7

Week Fixed: 10¼-10

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	10⅛	2 months	10
3 months	10¼	3 months	10

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	10$\frac{11}{16}$-10½	1 month	11$\frac{5}{16}$
2 months	10$\frac{11}{16}$-10$\frac{7}{16}$	2 months	11$\frac{3}{16}$
3 months	10$\frac{11}{16}$-10$\frac{7}{16}$	3 months	11$\frac{3}{16}$
6 months	10$\frac{9}{16}$-10$\frac{7}{16}$	6 months	11$\frac{3}{16}$

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	11⅝-11½	7 months	10¾-10½
2 months	11⅜-11¼	8 months	10¾-10½
3 months	11¼-11	9 months	11-10¾
4 months	11¼-11	10 months	11-10¾
5 months	11¼-11	11 months	11-10¾
6 months	10¾-10½	12 months	11-10¾

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	11⅛-10⅞	6 months	11⅛-11
3 months	11⅛-10⅞	12 months	11⅛-11

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	10⅞	3 months	10¾
7 days	10⅞	6 months	10⅞-10¾
1 month	10⅞-10½	1 year	10-10¼

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 10½-10¼ Close 8

1 week	10⅝-10½	6 months	10⅞-10¾
1 month	10⅞-10¾	9 months	10⅞-10¾
3 months	10⅞-10¾	12 months	10⅞-10¾

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)

3 months 10⅞ 6 months 10⅞

Finance House Base Rate 10½%

Other Markets

Australia	1.5740-1.5885
Bahrein	0.5900-0.5930
Finland	8.2040-8.2440
Greece	130.05-132.05
Hongkong	10.1735-10.2135
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.4506-0.4535
Malaysia	3.5580-3.5880
Mexico	220-250
New Zealand	2.1265-2.1465
Saudi Arabia	5.3865-5.4165
Singapore	3.2330-3.2630
South Africa	1.6570-1.6720

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.4155-1.4170
† Canada	1.2225-1.2228
Netherlands	2.5860-2.5870
Belgium	46.03-46.10
Denmark	8.2675-8.2775
West Germany	2.3445-2.3455
Portugal	91.93
Spain	125.15-125.25
Italy	1345-1346
Norway	6.9875-6.9975
France	6.6400-6.6450
Sweden	7.24-7.25
Japan	228.65-228.80
Austria	16.48-16.52
Switzerland	1.9265-1.9295

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8177-0.8180

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 8-9; seven days, 8½-8¾; one month, 8$\frac{9}{16}$-8$\frac{11}{16}$; three months, 8$\frac{9}{16}$-8$\frac{11}{16}$; six months, 8¾-8⅞.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $490.50 (an ounce); pm, $484.50 close, $481.50.
Krugerrand* (per coin): $495.5-497 (£314-314.75).
Sovereigns* (new): $114-115 (£72.25-72.75).
* Excludes VAT

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APPOINTMENTS

Sun Life Assurance has new chairman

Mr Peter J. Grant has become the chairman of Sun Life Assurance Society following the retirement of Mr Philip G. Walker on December 31, 1982. **Mr R. M. M. Pryor** has been appointed as deputy chairman in succession to Mr Grant and Sir Godfrey Agnew as vice-chairman.

Sir Michael Palliser has been made a director of Eagle Star Holdings and Eagle Star Insurance Company. Sir Michael was, until his recent retirement, Permanent Under Secretary of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. **Sir Alexander Ross** has retired from the boards of Eagle Star Holdings and Eagle Star Insurance Company.

Mr David Clayman has been appointed president of Esso Africa. Mr Clayman was previously an executive director with Esso Petroleum Company.

Mr John Bailey, sales and marketing director of ERF, Britain's only independent manufacturer of heavy goods vehicles, has joined the company's main board, ERF (Holdings).

Mr B. Asner, Mr K. Mason, Mr J. Herbert and Mr S. Mitchell have been appointed managers of foreign currency brokers Guy Butler (International).

Mr P.D. Allen, managing director, Operations-Strip Products Group-BSC, has joined the board of Benzole Producers and will be nominated as a director of Benzole Marketing Company. **Mr Peter H. Pinchbeck** who has severed his connection with the British Steel Corporation has resigned from the board of Benzole Producers.

Mr Gordon Robinson has been appointed national chairman of The Institute of Marketing.

Mr Anthony V Eland has become assistant director of Close Brothers.

Mr William S. Morrison has been appointed chairman and **Mr Ray Salter** managing director of Plascoat International. Mr Morrison is managing director of ACI Europe (UK) the parent company of Plascoat International.

Mr C. M. Barton has been appointed a director of Alexander Howden Underwriting.

Frances Williams analyses the background to the sterling crisis

The pound: decline and fall of an overvalued currency

As the *sterling crisis* deepened yesterday, with base rates rising to 11 per cent and the pound *falling* close to an all time low against the dollar, few in the foreign exchange markets were prepared even to guess at where sterling's slide might end.

The change in sentiment towards sterling has been abrupt, complete and devastating. Suddenly the pound seems to have nothing going for it. All the risks, foreign exchange traders have decided, are on the down side. When that happens, sensible people get out if they can.

Since mid-November the pound has plunged by narly 12 per cent on average against other leading currencies. The fall against the dollar, itself weakening over this period, has been confined to 4 per cent or so.

But the drop against the Deutsche mark has been more than 13 per cent and against the yen an astonishing, though in many ways welcome, 18 per cent.

Yet many economists believe that on fundamental economic grounds the pound remains substantially overvalued. To restore levels of competitiveness prevailing at the end of 1977, for instance, the stockbroking firm of James Capel calculates that the pound would have to fall a further 8 per cent against the dollar to $1.46; more than 20 per cent against the Deutshe mark to DM 2.94; and approaching 25 per cent against the yen to Y 274.

Since sterling began its meteoric and damaging ascent in 1979 economists have been pointing out that the currency was overvalued, but foreign exchange markets tend to look at economic fundamentals only when these reinforce other factors.

In 1979 and 1980 the markets were mesmerized by Britain's North Sea oil riches, high interest rates and enthusiasm for Mrs Thatcher's newly introduced but untried monetarist economic policies. Now they are obsessed by the weak state of the oil market, Britain's disappearing trade surplus, and the prospect of a general election this year with an unknown but significant risk of a Labour government commited to devaluation and reimposition of exchange controls.

Long term capital outflows from the United Kingdom are at record levels and have accelerated signifantly since last autumn as both foreigners and British companies and savings institutions have pushed their money abroad. Mr Tim Congdon, of stockbrokers Messels, estimates that the net outflow is now about £1,000m a month, compared with around £600m a month in the first nine months of last year some analysts believe these flows could rise to £2,000m to £3,000m a month before the election.

The problem is that sterling is seen as having only one way to go. Oil prices at best may remain stable, at worst fall sharply – but no one expects them to rise.

STERLING'S DECLINE (Since October)

Sterling's value	today	devaluation
Intl index	80.5	-12.9
Fr Franc	10.51	-13.4
German mark	3.7125	-13.5
Jap yen	382	-22.1
Swiss franc	3.0525	17.5
US dollar	1.5820	-5.7

Similarly the outcome of a general election may be no change if Mrs Thatcher wins, or a change for the worse, in the market's eyes, if Labour does.

Add to that the overvaluation suggested by economic fundamentals and the countervailing attractions of investments in, say, Germany and Japan, where fundamentals point to currency appreciation, and the thumbs down vote for sterling becomes irresistible.

All this is deeply worrying for the Government, which faces the possibility that its economic strategy is heading for the rocks in the run-up to the election. The pound's fall has now passed the 10 per cent mark which Mr Terry Burns, the Government's chief economic adviser, has said would count as a major change, calling into question the Treasury forecast made in Novermber on the basis of an effective exchange rate above 90.

Even on the optimistic assumption that the depth of the recession will prevent *companies from passing* on higher costs in full, the fall so far is likely to push up the *inflation rate* by at least 1½ per cent by Christmas.

Though to some extent the upward pressure on prices may be offset by lower pay deals, inflation will almost certainly be on a rising trend from this spring, from a low of around 5 per cent or less to perhaps 6½ per cent or more by the end of the year rather than the 5 per cent the Government hoped for last November.

This is not good election material for a Government which has made defeat of inflation the centrepiece of its economic policy, at a time when the corollary of the battle against inflation, unemployment, will be climbing to new post-war peaks.

The weakening pound will also worsen the balance of payments in the short term, in addition to the impact of any cut in the oil price, raising the prospect of a plunge into trading deficit this year after a £4,000m surplus last year.

This compares with the Treasury's November predic*tion of rough balance in 1983*, which was then considered so gloomy as to help precipitate the November collapse of sterling.

Mr Gavyn Davies, of Simon and Coates, estimates that a 10 per cent depreciation could worsen the current account by a further £1,000m this year, though after 12 to 18 months the balance will begin to improve as exports expand and imports fall back in response.

On the brighter side, a 10 per cent depreciation will produce marginally more growth of under ½ per cent (though most of the benefits will come through on profits rather than *higher output*) and raise government revenues, partly through raising the sterling value of *North Sea oil*.

There is now no doubt, however, that officials and ministers alike, even those who felt the puond was previously overvalued, believe the present fall has gone far enough. But the Government's options are limited.

The 1 per cent rise in base rates just announced may stem selling pressure for a whole but there is considerable doubt on whether its effects will persist for long. At the same time, it is a severe blow for companies at home and will tend to set back recovery from the recession.

There is growing pressure to prop up the pound from the reserves, rather than raising interest rates further on the grounds that political uncertainty, not interest rate differentials, is the main cause of sterling weakness.

In the end the Government, for all its free market principles, may be forced to steady market nerves by declaring its determination to defend sterling at present levels.

Companies look overseas for profits

British manufacturing companies already earn more than half their pretax profits overseas. If sterling's decline is not reversed this figure will rise with oil companies and mechanical engineers at the forefront of those benefiting.

Last year 43 per cent of British manufacturers' pretax earnings came from home markets and 57 per cent from abroad, according to brokers Hoare Govett. This year they forecast a 44/56 percentage split, unless sterling stays at these low levels for some months.

But only some of the improvement in overseas profits is from real benefits in trading. Most of the rise resulting from sterling's fall would come from *translation of overseas profits when the* balance sheet is consolidated. The next crucial date for these "cosmetic" benefits *to be obtained* is the popular March 31 year end.

Oil companies which will benefit from the translation of North Sea oil earnings are Lasmo and Britoil. But the sector with the largest percentages of overseas exports are mechanical engineering – 33 per cent – and electricals – 24 per cent.

ELECTRICALS: Leading companies in this sector to gain, listed by Grieveson, Grant, are Racal, Cable & Wireless, GEC, Plessey, and STC. Small companies are Eurotherm, Dubilier, Vinten and GEI.

ENGINEERS: Dobson Park's overseas *margins on* machine *tools, Dowty's* export orders on mining equipment could improve.

Greater competitiveness against European companies and in United States markets could help Laird, Simon, GKN, Smiths, and Weir Group. Babcock has a significant US operation, as does Hawker Siddeley. Engineering groups have been at a disadvantage, while sterling was strong against the Deutsche mark in particular.

FOOD: Unilever earns a large proportion of its profits in overseas markets – more than 60 per cent. Northern Foods has large United States interests, and 27 per cent of Tate & Lyle's trading profits came from North *America. United Biscuits usually earns* more than 35 per cent of profits across the Atlantic.

TEXTILES: Dawson's total exports are about 50 per cent or more of sales. *Coats Patons' profit* largely arises overseas – but it is exposed to weak South American economies. Courtaulds *makes more than half of its* sales overseas as does Tootal.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS AND PHARMACEUTICAL: Glaxo's business is largely overseas, as is Beecham's Reckitt & Colman, Fisons and Smith & Nephew benefit to a lesser extent.

Sally White

C. Gordon Tether

Real worry about Bank appointment

Mr Peter Shore, the Shadow Chancellor, is over-reacting to the statements by Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, the next governor of the Bank of England, about the attitude he will adopt to the sterling exchange rate issue.

It is simply not open to the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street to go into open revolt against the government of the day.

The real objection to the appointment of a banker to this crucial post in the nation's economic management system lies elsewhere. It consists in the abundant evidence that governors so recruited find it almost impossible to treat the national interest – rather than that of the City – as paramount in the performance of their functions.

Mr Hugh Dalton, the Labour Chancellor of the Exchequer responsible for the legislation that nationalized the Bank shortly after the Second World War, established clearly at the start what its relationship with Westminster would be under the new set-up – the Treasury's "creature".

Some other central banks – notably Germany's – have insisted that they had a duty to preserve the currency, which gave them a constitutional right to over rule any governmental decisions that threatened to undermine monetary stability, But, since nationalization, Threadneedle Street, has never made such claims.

If, therefore, a future Labour government wanted to devalue the pound substantially, the Bank would have absolutely no justification for refusing to cooperate.

It is, as Mr Leigh-Pemberton asserted in his controversial *pronouncement*, a *prime* duty of the governor to protect the currency.

And, this being so, he would be entitled, as he put it, "to advise the Government of the consequences of such a devaluation and to resist it" – if, by that, he meant arguing against it.

But he could not possibly veto such a proposal without forfeiting his right to remain governor of the Bank.

This does not, of course, dispose of the controversy over the appointment. There is one other extremely important aspect. Mr Leigh-Pemberton's ill-chosen remarks apart, discussion on the suitability of the choice has largely concerned itself with the question of whether it would have been better to select somebody having long acquaintance with the domestic and international matters that are the Bank's concern rather than a relative newcomer to the financial scene.

Yet the big lesson taught by Britain's post-war story is the inadvisability of putting anybody closely identified with the City – whether recruited from within the Bank or outside – in charge of our all-important central banking mechanism.

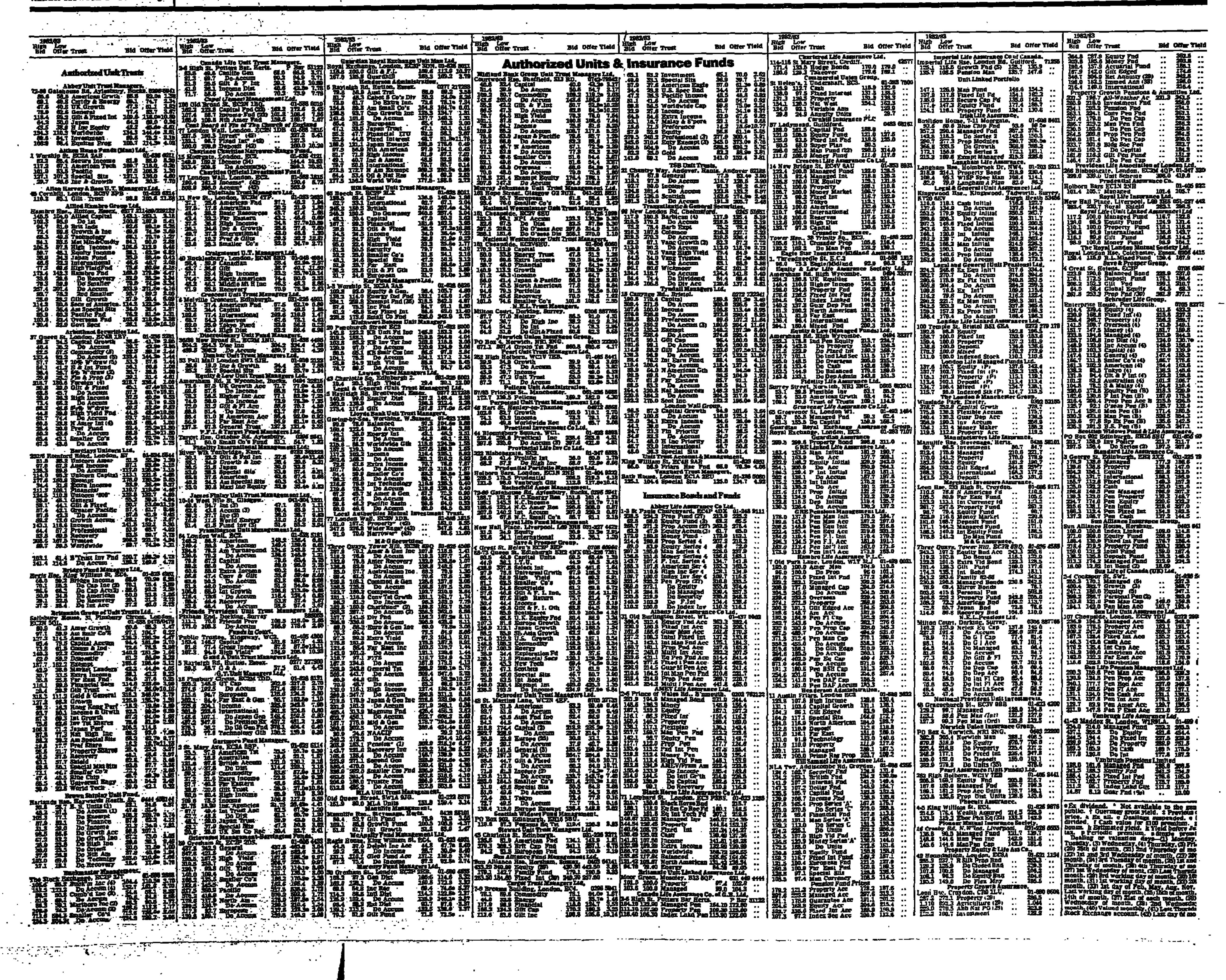
The Bank is not, as I have shown, able to annul government decisions. But it is in an exceptionally good position to influence them materially whenever they touch upon the functioning of the financial system.

The governmental machine necessarily has to rely in significant degree on its expertise and the Bank is well placed to blind everyone with fiancial science if it suits its purposes to do so.

As is perhaps only to be expected, financial blood tends to run thicker than democratic water. All too often, it is clear, the Bank's concern to promote the interests of the City has been allowed to guide its behaviour rather than the interests of the nation as a whole.

There can be little doubt that it is because of this that the preservation of the pound's international status was accorded high priority for so long even though it meant severely handicapping British industry and subjecting the country for decades to the ruinous stop-start-stop form of economic life.

More recently, it has meant the country's deepinvolvement in a potentially disastrous world banking crisis.


Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

CTSB lifts profits by 34 pc

By Peter Wilson-Smith
Banking Correspondent

Central Trustee Savings Bank (CTSB), the wholesale banking arm of the Trustee Savings Bank group, lifted pretax profits from £12.6m to £16.9m in the year to November 20, an increase of 34 per cent.

Profits were struck after a £3m general provision had been charged against bad and doubtful debts. CTSB has made no specific provisions and this is the first time it has made any general provision.

CTSB's main activity is acting as a clearing house for the regional TSBs, and the bulk of its funds are short-term deposits from these banks. However, it also operates in the short-term money markets and started issuing sterling certificates of deposit from January 1982. By the end of the year it had £75m of CDs outstanding.

CTSB has also been moving into term-lending to the corporate sector, some of this business being referred from the regional banks. Including participation in a number of syndications with other banks, CTSB's advances increased last year from £16m to £87m.

The bank's balance sheet increased by £242m to £1,4032m.

Under the planned restructuring of the TSB group which will pave the way for a sale offer of shares in the group, it is envisaged that CTSB will be merged with the 10 TSBs in England and Wales to form one banking company.

MARKET SUMMARY

Gilts take a tumble but close above worst

Gilts suffered the worst setback in several months as stock tumbled by nearly £3m in places after the latest fall in sterling on the foreign exchanges. Only the late news of a 1 per cent rise in bank base rates to 11 per cent offered investors any crumb of comfort, with prices closing above their worst levels. In longs the minus signs stretched to around £2; in shorts, losses were near £1.

Only the index-linked stocks made headway. They rose between £¼ and £½ amid belief that a weaker pound may prompt in increase in the level of inflation.

Equities were also dull on the back of gilts. The FT Index extended Monday's shakeout with a fall of 9.4 to 604.3, despite the record-breaking run on Wall Street.

Godfrey Davis, the car hire and caravan group, slipped 2p to 85p after RIT sold 2.6m shares at 82p to institutions.

Shares of London Overseas Freighters rose 4p to 24p before closing at 22p, amid speculation that the troubled tramp shipping group was about speculation that the troubled tramp shipping group was about to sell £11m worth of bulk carriers.

LOF acknowledged that discussions were taking place on the sale of several ships, but said no figures were available.

Meanwhile there were several big sellers around. Scottish & Newcastle Breweries slipped 2½ to 75½ after a line of 2.9 million shares went through the market at 74½.

A line of 1,000,000 shares in Foeseco Minsep were also on offer at 118p, wiping 7p from the price at 117p.

In electricals Racal plunged another 20p to 542p following the recent downgrading of interim profits by brokers L. Messel. They expect the shares to hit £5 in the short term and reckon they are overrated compared with close rivals Plessey, down 15p at 614p.

Michael Clark

CURRENCIES

Thanks to 1–2 per cent prime cuts by main United States banks, followed by 1 per cent base rate increases by leading British banks, the pound recovered from a fresh early battering.

After plunging to around 1.5595 against the dollar, close to the sterling crisis level of October 1976, it rallied to end at 1.5820, a net loss of 80 points.

Down to 3.6750 at one stage, the pound was finally little changed at 3.7152 (3.7100) against the mark, while rebounding from an earlier 10.4150 in terms of the French franc to finish at 10.5100 (10.5050).

MONEY MARKETS

The turmoil in sterling caused upset in main money markets. Period rates were lifted sharply in comparatively light volume as operators tried to stay as liquid as possible.

Then, just as some traders in the afternoon were convincing themselves that base rates would after all be able to withstand the onslaught, believing that the Bank of England's adherence to 10 per cent intervention levels indicated the authorites' wish for stability in interest rates, the big banks let loose their 11 per cent plans – an increase of 1 per cent.

Half-year dip at Hogg Robinson

By Gareth David

Hogg Robinson Group
Half-year to 30.9.82
Pretax profit £2.79m (£3.11m)
Turnover £26.28m (£23.56m)
Net interim dividend 3p (3p)
Share price 100p down 3p
Dividend payable 31.3.83

A 10 per cent slide in mid-year profits at Hogg Robinson, the insurance broker, came as an unwelcome surprise to the stock market, although the group remains optimistic that its cost cutting efforts will be reflected in more satisfactory figures at the end of the year.

The group has suffered from its heavy dependence on United Kingdom insurance broking earnings which have been hit by industrial recession and cuts in premium rates.

Mr John Hogg, deputy chairman, said that there had been signs of improvement in this activity at the Decmber 31 renewal date, particularly in the south of England where there was evidence of selective hardening of rates.

Elsewhere the group has suffered from the weakness of the American insurance market, although pensions and specialist businesses such as credit insurance had done well and the travel agency business had been reasonable.

Hogg Robinson will be the hardest hit of the major brokers when it is forced to sell off its Lloyd's underwriting interests. Plans for the sale are not yet complete.

The group has satisfied itself that there are no irregularities of the type which came to light at Alexander Howden and Minet, and now requires all employees to sign a declaration that they have no conflicting interests.

For the full year observers hope to see the group match last year's taxable profit of £8.5m, with any advance likely to come from travel and shipping

Commodity prices have been held over due to pressure of space. Publication will resume tomorrow.

WALL STREET

	Jan 7	Jan 6		Jan 7	Jan 6		Jan 7	Jan 6
AMF Inc	18⅛	17⅞	Fst Nat Boston	35	34	PPG Ind	56	57⅛
AMR	22⅞	23¾	Fst Penn Corp	5	4⅞	Procter Gamble	116	113⅛
Allied Chem	35⅞	35¼	Ford	40⅛	39⅞	Pub Ser El & Gas	23⅞	23⅞
Allied Stores	36	37¼	GAF Corp	14⅛	14½	Raytheon	47⅞	46
Allis Chalmers	13⅝	12½	GTE Corp	41⅞	40⅞	RCA Corp	24	24
Alcoa	34½	33¾	Gen Dynamics	31¼	32½	Republic Steel	18⅞	17⅛
Amax Inc	24⅝	24⅝	Gen Electric	98⅝	96⅝	Reynolds Ind	52⅞	51½
Amerada Hess	28⅝	28½	Gen Foods	39½	39½	Reynolds Metal	27⅞	27⅞
Am Brands	48⅝	47⅞	Gen Mills	48⅝	48⅝	Rockwell Int	43⅞	43⅛
Am Broadcast	51⅛	51½	Gen Motors	64⅝	63	Royal Dutch	38	38
Am Can	33	32⅞	Gen Pub Util NY	7¼	7¼	Safeways	44⅝	44⅝
Am Cyanamid	36⅛	35⅝	Gen Tire	33⅛	33⅛	St Regis Paper	27⅛	27⅞
Am Elec Power	18⅝	18⅝	Genesco	5⅞	5⅞	Santa Fe Ind	28⅝	24⅞
Am Home	43⅝	43½	Georgia Pacific	27½	27¼	SCM	32⅝	32⅞
Am Motors	7⅞	7⅞	Getty Oil	55⅝	55⅝	Schlumberger	48⅛	50⅛
Am Nat Res	36	36	Gillette	47⅞	47⅛	Scott Paper	21⅛	21⅞
Am Standard	32⅞	32⅝	Goodrich	25⅞	26½	Seagram	78⅝	79⅝
Am Telephone	64⅛	64⅛	Goodyear	36⅛	35⅛	Sears Roebuck	28⅞	29⅛
Armco Steel	18½	17¾	Gould Inc	36½	36⅞	Shell Oil	41	41⅛
Asarco	34⅞	32⅝	Grace	41⅛	40⅞	Shell Trans	28½	28
Ashland Oil	30⅞	30½	Gt Atlc & Pacific	8⅝	8⅞	Signal Co	27⅞	29½
Atlntic Richfield	46½	45⅝	Greyhound	18½	18⅛	Singer	18⅝	18⅞
Avco	28⅝	28	Grumman Corp	47⅞	46½	Sony	15	15⅛
Avon Products	30⅝	29⅝	Gulf Oil	31¼	30⅞	Sth Cal Edison	35⅛	35½
Bankers Tst NY	38⅞	38	Gulf & West	17⅞	18⅛	Southern Pacific	39	38⅞
Bank of America	22⅝	20½	Heinz H. J.	38½	38⅝	Sperry Corp	33⅞	33⅝
Bank of NY	48⅝	48⅝	Hercules	30⅞	30⅝	Std Oil Califnia	34⅛	34½
Beatrice Foods	22⅝	22⅞	Honeywell	92⅝	89⅛	Std Oil Indiana	45⅞	44⅞
Bendix	83½	82⅞	IC Inds	38	36⅞	Std Oil Ohio	41	40½
Bethlehem Steel	23½	23	Ingersoll	42⅛	41⅞	Sterling Drug	24⅞	23½
Boeing	35⅞	35	Inland Steel	30	28⅝	Stevens J. P.	21½	21⅞
Boise Cascade	38⅝	35⅝	IBM	98	96⅝	Sun Comp	33½	33½
Borden	49⅝	49⅝	Int Harvester	4½	4½	Teledyne	131⅞	125
Borg Warner	42⅞	41⅞	INCO	13⅞	13⅝	Tenneco	35⅛	36⅛
Bristol Myers	67⅛	65⅞	Int Paper	51½	50½	Texaco	31⅞	31¼
BP	19⅛	19⅞	Int Tel Tel	32⅞	30⅞	Texas East Corp	59⅝	59
Burlington Ind	27½	27⅞	Irving Bank	45⅞	45⅞	Texas Inst	139⅛	138
Burlington Nthn	60⅝	57⅞	Jewel Co	49⅝	49⅛	Texas Utilities	22⅞	22⅞
Burroughs	43¼	41½	Jim Walter	36⅞	38	Textron	24⅝	25⅞
Campbell Soup	47⅞	48⅝	Johnson & John	49⅝	49⅞	TWA	28	27⅞
Canadian Pacific	31½	31	Kaiser Alumin	17⅞	17⅞	Travelers Corp	25⅛	24⅞
Caterpillar	47⅞	46½	Kerr McGee	30⅝	30	TRW Inc	70⅛	70⅛
Celanese	52	50⅝	Kimberly Clark	75⅝	75⅝	UAL Inc	31⅞	30
Central Soya	16⅝	16⅝	K Mart	23	22⅝	Union Carbide	58	56⅛
Chase Manhat	51	50½	Kroger	39⅛	39½	Union Oil Calif	31¼	30⅞
Chem Bank NY	41	40⅝	L.T.V. Corp	14	12⅝	Un Pacific Corp	54⅞	53⅝
Chrysler	17½	16⅝	Litton	56	53⅞	Uniroyal	12⅞	13⅞
Citicorp	36⅞	35½	Lockheed	80⅛	78⅝	United Brands	9⅛	9⅛
Clark Equip	30¼	29¼	Lucky Stores	18	17⅛	US Industries	13⅞	13⅞
Coca Cola	52¼	51½	Manuf Hanover	43	40⅞	US Steel	21¼	22
Colgate	19⅝	19⅞	Manville Cp	12⅞	12⅛	Utd Technol	60⅞	60⅛
CBS	58⅝	58⅝	Mapco	26	25	Wachovia	31	31½
Columbia Gas	29⅝	29⅞	Marine Midland	21¼	20½	Warner Comms	30⅞	31⅞
Combustion Eng	37⅞	36	Martin Marietta	46⅝	46½	Warner Lambert	26⅞	27⅞
Comwlth Edison	23⅝	23½	McDonnell	41¼	41⅛	Wells Fargo	27⅛	27⅞
Cons Edison	20⅛	20⅞	Mead	21⅞	21⅛	Westnghse Elec	41⅞	39⅞
Cons Foods	43⅝	43⅞	Merck	86⅞	86⅝	Weyerhauser	40⅛	38⅛
Cons Power	20¼	20⅛	Minnesota Mng	77½	75½	Whirlpool	43⅞	43⅞
Continental Grp	36⅝	35⅞	Mobil Oil	25⅞	26	Woolworth	26½	25⅞
Control Data	39¼	38⅝	Monsanto	83	83	Xerox Corp	39⅛	38⅞
Corning Glass	72	68⅝	Morgan J. P.	70½	68⅞	Zenith	15	15
CPC Intnl	42½	43⅝	Motorola	86⅞	85½			
Crane	28½	25½	NCR Corp	89⅝	88⅝			
Crocker Int	29⅝	28⅝	NL Industries	20½	19⅛			
Crown Zeller	31⅛	30⅞	Nabisco	35	35⅝			
Dart & Kraft	68⅞	69¼	Nat Distillers	26⅞	25⅛	Canadian Prices		
Deere	33⅞	33¼	Nat Med Ent	29⅞	28⅝	Abitibi	21½	20⅛
Delta Air	42¾	43	Nat Steel	22½	20⅞	Alcan Alumin	36½	36⅞
Detroit Edison	13⅞	13⅞	Norfolk South	56	55	Algoma Steel	27⅞	27⅞
Disney	62⅞	61⅛	NW Bancorp	29⅛	25⅞	Bell Telephone	24	24
Dow Chemical	30	29⅛	Norton Simon	25	24⅝	Cominco	54⅛	53
Dresser Ind	21⅞	21¼	Occidental Pet	21⅛	20⅞	Cons Bathurst	19⅛	18⅛
Duke Power	23	23	Ogden	27½	27⅞	Gulf Oil	17	18⅞
Du Pont	41½	40⅞	Olin Corp	25⅝	25½	Hawker/Sid Can	15⅛	15⅛
Eastern Air	8⅞	8⅞	Owens-Illinois	29	29½	Hudson Bay Mln	19⅞	19
Eastman Kodak	88	85½	Pacific Gas Elec	28⅞	29	Imasco	28½	28½
Eaton Corp	34⅛	34½	Pan Am	3⅝	3⅛	Imperial Oil	31¼	31⅞
El Paso Nat Gas	21¼	23	Penney J. C.	45⅝	43⅞	Int Pipe	23⅞	23⅞
Equitable Life	14⅞	14⅞	Pennzoil	37½	36⅞	Mass-Fergsn	4⅞	5⅛
Esmark	58	57⅞	Pepsico	38⅛	35⅝	Royal Trust	18⅞	19⅞
Evans P. D.	11⅛	10⅝	Pfizer	70⅝	68⅞	Seagram	96⅛	98
Exxon Corp	31	30⅞	Phelps Dodge	34	33⅝	Steel Co	24	23½
Fed Dept Stores	48⅝	48	Philip Morris	59	58½	Thomson N 'A'	28	28
Firestone	19⅞	20	Phillips Petrol	34⅞	33⅞	Walker Hiram	22½	22½
Fst Chicago	20	20	Polaroid	27⅞	27⅛	WCT	14⅞	14⅞

e Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	10%
Barclays	10%
BCCI	10.25%
Consolidated Crds	10%
C. Hoare & Co	*10%
Lloyds Bank	10%
Midland Bank	10.25%
Nat Westminster	10%
TSB	10%
Williams & Glyn's	10%

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6¾%: £10,000 up to £50,000, 7¼%: £50,000 and over, 8¼%.

OFT threatens monopoly probe

Scottish and Universal Newspapers Ltd (SUNL), part of Mr Roland "Tiny Rowland's Lonrho empire, pursued an anti-competitive course of conduct when a rival free newspaper was set up in the Lanark area, according to the Office of Fair Trading.

The matter is to be referred to the Monopolies a Mergers Commission unless SUNL offers acceptable undertaking by March 8.

SUNL is said to have put pressure on a Carlisle printer not to undertake the printing contract for the *Hamilton and Motherwell People*.

The Over-the-Counter Market

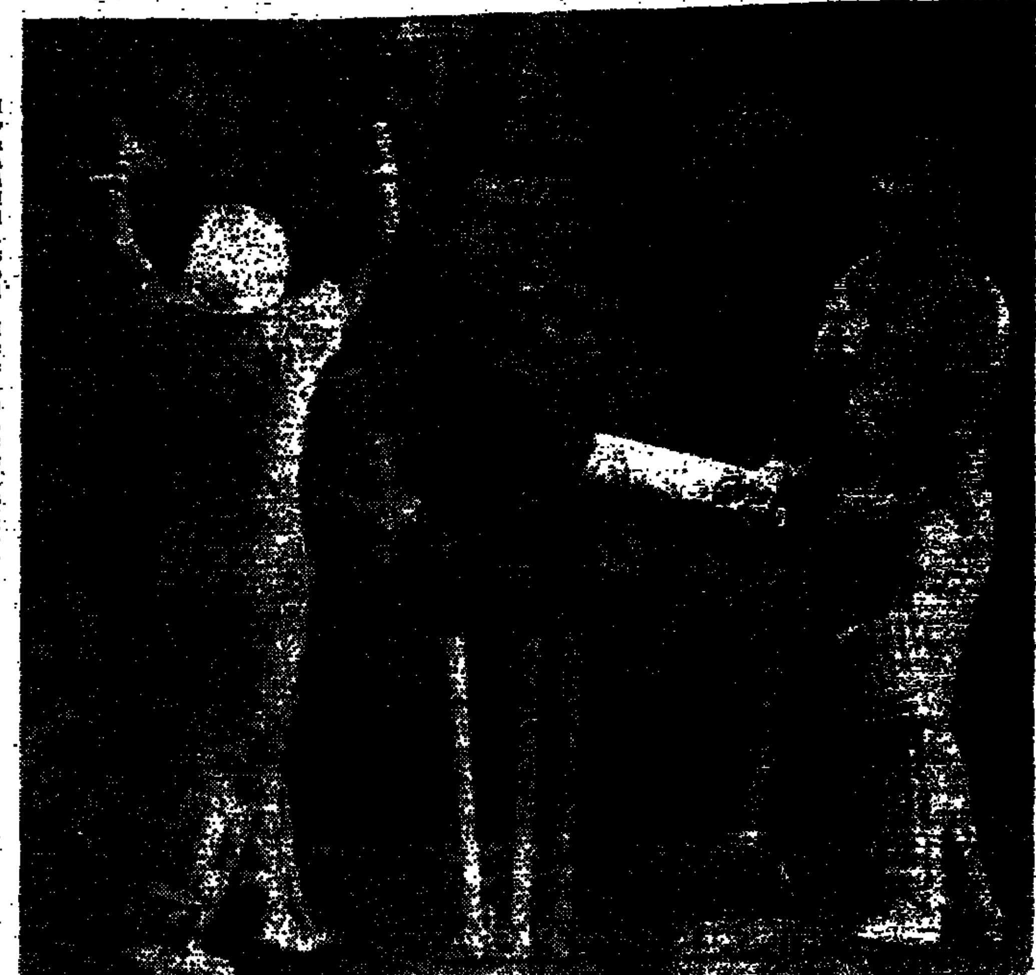
1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
133	120	Ass Brit Ind Ord	133	–	6.4	4.8	7.8	10.2
150	117	Ass Brit Ind CULS	150	–	10.0	6.7	–	–
74	57	Airsprung Group	65	–	6.1	9.4	7.4	12.7
46	37	Armitage & Rhodes	37	–	4.3	11.6	4.2	7.3
286	197	Bardon Hill	286	–	11.4	4.0	12.0	15.1
123	100	CCL 11.0% Conv Pref	122	–	15.7	12.9	–	–
270	240	Cindico Group	247	–	17.6	7.1	10.0	11.2
86	59	Deborah Services	59	–	6.0	10.2	3.9	10.5
151	125	Frank Horsell	151	–	7.9	5.2	6.3	6.8
83	61	Frederick Parker	61	–1	6.4	10.5	3.1	5.9
55	38	George Blair	38	–	–	–	6.6	13.8
100	78	Ind Prec Castings	80	–	7.3	9.1	10.3	12.9
135	100	Isis Conv Pref	135	–	15.7	11.6	–	–
126	94	Jackson Group	126	+1	7.5	6.0	3.9	8.0
172	111	James Burrough	170	–	9.6	5.6	12.4	13.8
260	172	Robert Jenkins	172	–2	20.0	11.6	1.9	27.3
83	54	Scruttons "A"	74	–	5.7	7.7	9.6	11.6
167	117	Torday & Carlisle	117	–	11.4	9.7	5.2	9.0
29	21	Unilock Holdings	24	–	0.46	1.9	–	–
85	71	Walter Alexander	75	–	6.4	8.5	5.4	7.7
251	214	W. S. Yeates	254	–	14.5	5.7	6.7	14.1

Prices now available on Prestel, page 48146

CRICKET: WORLD SERIES CUP

England drown in sea of jingoism

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Sydney



Before the crash: Taylor celebrates as Thomson is bowled by Miller.

Had England batted and fielded half as well as they bowled they would have beaten Australia comfortably in their first match in the Benson and Hedges World Series Cup here yesterday. Instead they lost by 31 runs, being dismissed for 149 when needing 181 to win. The scenes of mass hysteria as Australia surged to victory were, to me at any rate, discordant and unattractive.

Of the many day-night matches I have seen in Sydney, this, more than all the others, had about it the lust and passion of the bull ring. Half an hour before the start, which was at 2.30, the gates had been close, leaving several thousand people outside. The police had reduced the capacity of the ground to 45,000, though the attendance return was only 42,030. Of these I was assured that anything up to 30,000 could have been adherents only of the one-day game.

By 8.30 any resemblance between what was happening and any normal game of cricket was coincidental. The sound and fury, the beating of the boards and the booing of the English batsment were orgiastic. This was not so much sport as jingoism. But there it was. Australia bowled very well, with great hostility, swept along on this fiercely patriotic tide.

They had batted so badly too – as though suffering some reaction from their Ashes victory or feeling that England, by including two off spinners, Miller and Marks, in a one-day match, were hardly playing the game. With two for 27 in his 10 overs Marks took the opportunity to make a really worthwhile contribution – his first of the tour. He will be a new man for it.

With Jesty also taking a wicket, three of Australia's first five batsmen fell to bowlers they may not have played against before. A less discerning crowd it would be hard to imagine. But in the early part of the day they made a fine sight. England were in Coventry City blue, Australia in Norwich City yellow.

The only England bowler to come in for punishment was Botham, who made up for that by taking Chappell's wicket. Chappell was out to a thoroughly casual stroke, played as though his heart was not in it. He was caught at mid-on, hooking. Wessels had been bowled behind his legs by Cowans. When Hughes, as soon as he came in, chased an outswinger from Jesty, Australia were 32 for three.

Jesty's first over begun unnervingly, with two wides, yet could have ended with his having Hookes's wicket as well as Hughes's, both for nought. Hookes flicked his first ball low and fast to Botham's left at backward square leg. Botham, diving, got a hand to it.

Marks started with a couple of high full tosses, but he too, was not put off. He went on throwing the ball up and the Australians seemed quite prepared to be mesmerized by him. He bowled Hookes, who hit all across and then had Dyson caught at square leg, playing firmly off his toe. Miller was equally effective, tempting Border, Marsh and Thomson into indiscretion. It would never have done a week ago, when the game they were playing was cricket.

Some lofted drives, mostly by Lawson off Botham, left England needing to score at just over 3.6 runs an over to win. For a while they were doing that in wides alone. To start with Thomson was all over the place. Even so, in his first over he had Gower, at his most casual, caught at square leg. Tavaré made six in 10 overs before being caught at cover off a wide ball of reasonable length, a highly speculative stroke. At 53 Randall was bowled off his pads.

Although five of the England side had never before played a match under lights. Willis had opted to field first. There could be no higher compliment to the power of the Sydney pylons than that. By the time Botham came in it was pitch dark. To put it another way, the lights had taken full effect. In 10 overs Lamb and Botham added 42 before Rackmann bowled Botham, playing untidily off the back foot. Rackmann, large and not especially athletic, pitched the ball well up, at a good brisk pace, and was made man of the match.

Bothan was fourth out at 95, after which, for a while, Lamb and Jesty kept England on course. Lamb played very well. Batting was not easy, the white ball moving about more than it usnally does. A week ago, on the rest day of the Test match, Jesty in an essentially friendly game made 90. Yesterday he started promisingly and then had one great stroke of luck. I said the lights are effetive and so they are. But when Jesty had scored 11 something happened that I have always thought might, but had never seen before. Jesty spooned a ball gently into the night sky and Dyson, in going for the catch at extra cover, was blinded by one of the nests of lights, just as if he had looked into the sun.

I thought then that England were destined to win. Instead, they were very soon beaten, their last five wickets falling for only 18 runs. Fron the time that Lamb was bowled by Thomson, the runs dried up. Miller arrived and at once ran Jesty out: Taylor fought and lost; Marks endured doggedly; Willis went first ball; Cowans slogged.

It was all over at 10 o'clock, one's head swimming and ringing with the inordinacy of it all. With another nine overs to be bowled, and only a quarter of an hour left in which to bowl them, Cowans saved the "referee" (such a match both needed and had one) and the umpires an awkward decision by getting out.

● Bob Willis, the England captain, said: "We just batted badly. We are the most experienced one-day side in cricket and getting three and a half runs an over should have been a doddle. If we'd been offered 181 to chase when the match started we would have settled for that, but it was an abysmal batting performance."

AUSTRALIA: First Innings

J Dyson c Randall b Marks	49
K C Wessels b Cowans	18
*G S Chappell c Marks b Botham	3
K J Hughes c Taylor b Jesty	0
D W Hookes b Marks	11
A R Border b Miller	22
†R W Marsh c Taylor b Miller	7
G F Lawson not out	33
J R Thomson b Miller	8
R M Hogg c and b Cowans	8
C G Rackemann b Willis	0
Extras (l-b 13, w 8)	21
Total (46.4 overs)	180

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–26, 2–33, 3–36, 4–77, 5–118, 6–124, 7–132, 8–158, 9–175, 10–180.

BOWLING: Willis 8.4-1-20-1; Cowans 7-0-20-2; Botham [illegible]-1; Jesty 6-0-23-1; Marks 10-1-27-2; Miller 10-0-28-3.

ENGLAND: First Innings

D I Gower c Hookes b Thomson	9
C J Tavaré c Border b Rackemann	5
A J Lamb b Thomson	49
D W Randall b Rackemann	5
I T Botham b Rackemann	18
T E Jesty run out	12
G Miller l-b-w b Hogg	2
V J Marks not out	7
†R W Taylor l-b-w b Chappell	2
*R G D Willis c Marsh b Chappell	0
N G Cowans b Chappell	4
Extras (l-b 12, w 17, n-b 6)	35
Total (41.1 overs)	149

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–11, 2–44, 3–53, 4–95, 5–131, 6–131, 7–135, 8–142, 9–142, 10–149.

BOWLING: Lawson 8-1-33-0; Thomson 10-4-21-2; Hogg 10-1-15-1; Rackemann 8-1-28-3; Chappell 5.1-0-17-3.

Umpires: R French and M W Johnson.

TCCB investigation

The executive committee of the Test and County Cricket Board will study reports of the incident which led to Ian Botham being fined £200 by Doug Insole, the manager of the English touring party in Australia.

Indians relaunched by Patil's pyrotechnics

Peshawar (Reuter) – Sandip Patil scored a century before lunch to transform the Indian's three-day match against the North-West Frontier Province Governor's XI here yesterday. India were 15 for four when Patil joined Vengsarkar and 227 for five when he departed just over two hours later for 137.

The touring side went on to make 292 for five declared, a first innings lead of 37, and at the close of the second day North-West Frontier were 65 for one in their second innings, 28 ahead. Viswanath was caught at the wicket before India had added to their overnight score, but Patil, unperturbed by his team's predicament, responded by racing to 50 in 75 minutes and taking just 39 more minutes to complete his hundred.

He batted for 142 minutes before beng bowled by Ejaz. He struck three sixes and 23 fours.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER: First Innings 255 for 3 dec (Haroon Rashid 133, Shoaib Mohammad 71).

Second Innings

Mansoor Akhtar not out	36
Shoaib Mohammad lbw b Sandhu	19
Wasim Raja not out	5
Extras (b 5)	5
Total (1 wkt)	65

FALL OF WICKET: 1–29.

INDIA: First Innings

K Srikkanth b Zakir	2
Arun Lal run out	0
D B Vengsarkar not out	100
Yashpal Sharma not out	2
†G R Viswanath c Masood b Afzal	4
M Patil b Ejaz	137
M Amarnath not out	27
Extras (b 11, lb 4, nb 5)	20
Total (5 wkts dec)	292

B S Sandhu, Sivaramakrishnan, Maninder Singh and D R Doshi did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–0, 2–2, 3–2, 4–15, 5–227.

BOWLING: Afzal 12–5–29–1; Zakir 12–2–44–1; Wasir 8–1–51–0; Farrukh 6–0–34–0; Ejaz 16–1–63–1; Raja 16–2–49–0; Anwar 2.1–1–2–0.

Pilgrims outclassed

Repton Pilgrims, old boys of Repton School in Derbyshire, returned to London yesterday after a month-long trip to Melbourne during which they lost eight and won four of their 12 limited-overs matches against strong club sides which included state and district players.

John Willatt, son of the former Derbyshire captain Guy Willatt, was the Pilgrims' most successful batsman with 307 runs. Guyon Ralphs and John Carr, son of the TCCB secretary, Donald Carr, both made more than 200.

SCORES (all 45-over matches): Pilgrims 125, Ormond CC 126-4; All Melbournians 181-9, Pilgrims 130; Pilgrims 189-6, Geelong Grammarians 141; Pilgrims 136-9, Camberwell CC 132; Pilgrims 195, Old Trinity Grammarians 196-7; Crusaders 237-7, Pilgrims 197; Melbourne CC XXXers 211-8, Pilgrims 159; Pilgrims 148-8, R Parsons XI 149-5; Brighton CC 125, Pilgrims 111; Pilgrims 195, Old Carey Grammarians 71; Pilgrims 178-7, Australian Cricket Society 124; Pilgrims 193-8, Old Scotch 195-4.

SKIING

McKinney's second victory in World Cup

Davos (Reuter). – Tamara McKinney, of United States, won her second World Cup slalom of the season yesterday ahead of the Swiss star Erika Hess, who showed she has fully recovered from a knee injury.

Miss Hess, the reigning World Cup champion, was making her comeback after an operation over the Christmas holidays and second place was good enough to keep her at the top of this season's standings with 125 points, eight more than Miss McKinney.

Miss McKinney, who won the first World Cup slalom at Limone Piemonte in Italy in December, said she concentrated on skiing carefully in order to finish a course which the skiers unanimously described as the hardest they had encountered this winter.

"I tried to think ahead and correct the mistakes I made on the first run in which I finished fourth, and it worked, she said afterwards. "I knew I had to ski solidly as you could not go full out on this course."

She finished with a combined time of 1 min 25.26 sec for the two runs. Third was Perrine Pelen, of France, in 1 min 25.73 sec.

RESULT: 1, T McKinney (US), 1 min 25.26 sec; 2, E Hess (Switz), 1:25.44; 3, P Pelen (Fr), 1:25.73; 4, C Cooper (US), 1:25.82; 5, R Steiner (Austria), 1:25.91; 7, P Wenzel (Liech), 1:27.26; 8, P Magoni (It), 1:27.45; 9, M Epple (WG), 1:27.46; 10, K Buder (Austria), 1:27.59; 11, M R Quario (It), 1:28.31; 12, O Charvatova (Cz), 1:28.60; 13, A Kronbichler (Austria), 1:28.85; 14, P Toniolli (It), 1:29.57; 15, R Lazak (WG), 1:29.72.

WORLD CUP: Special slalom: 1, Hess, 65pts; 2, McKinney, 50; 3, Pelen, 38; 4, H Wenzel, 38; 5, M Epple, 28; 6, Cooper, 27. Overall: 1, Hess, 125; 2, McKinney, 117; 3, H Wenzel, 111; equal 4, Cooper, I Epple (WG), 67; 6, E Kirchler (Austria), 59; 7, M Epple, 56; 8, Pelen, 48; 9 C Nelson (US), 45; 10, Kronbichler, 37.

Eternal snows

Villard-de-Lans (AFP) – Europe's biggest collection of snow cannons has been installed at this resort in the French alps to ensure good skiing conditions throughout the winter. The 42 cannons can spray artificial snow onto more than three kilometres of piste.

Zurbriggen soars to the top of the standings

Adelboden, Switzerland (Reuter) – Pirmin Zurbriggen went to the top of the World Cup standings when he won a giant slalom on the Tschentenalp near here yesterday. Zurbriggen led a Swiss sweep of the top three places, winning in a combined time for the two legs of 2min 24.94sec.

In a powerful second run – more than eight seconds faster than yesterday morning's first leg – he beat Max Julen, fastest after the first leg, by a quarter of a second. Jacques Lüthy was third in 2min 25.92sec. Established slalom specialists such as Ingemar Stenmark, of Sweden, and the twins, Phil and Steve Mahre, of the United States, had a bad day. Stenmark, seeking his fifth successive victory in this event at Adelboden, managed only seventh place and Phil and Steve Mahre were eleventh and eighteenth respectively.

Zurbriggen, 20 next month, has been in fine form in the past few weeks. He warmed up for yesterday's win – his second in a World Cup event – by finishing third in super giant slaloms in Val d'Isère, and Madonna di Campiglio. He took over top place in the overall standings from the Swiss downhill specialists, Peter Müller and Conradin Cathomen, who did not compete yesterday.

RESULT: 1, P Zurbriggen (Switz) 2min 24.94sec; 2, M Julen (Switz) 2:25.19; 3, J Lüthy (Switz) 2:25.92; 4, B Krizaj (Yug) 2:26.01; 5, J Franko (Yug) 2:26.18; 6, A Wenzel (Liech) 2:26.20; equal 7, M Girardelli (Lux), I Stenmark (Swe) 2:26.31; 9, T Bürgler (Switz) 2:26.87; 10, H Pieren (Switz) 2:26.88; 11, P Mahre (US) 2:27.18; 12, H Enn (Austria) 2:27.65; 13, T Jacobsson (Swe) 2:28.74; 14, H Spiess (Austria) 2:28.84; equal 15, I Camozzi (It), G Benedik (Yug), A Giorgi (It) 2:29.02.

WORLD CUP: 1, Zurbriggen 103 pts; equal 2, C Cathomen (Switz), P Müller (Switz) 92; 4, H Weirather (Austria) 84; 5, F Klammer (Austria) 78; 6, F Heinzer (Switz) 72; 7, K Read (Can) 69; 8, Stenmark 62; 9, U Räber (Switz) 61; 10, Lüscher (Switz) 57; 11, Krizaj 54; 12, Lüthy 49; equal 13, C Odermatt (Austria), M Mair (It) 46; equal 15 S Mahre (US), E Resch (Austria), S Strand (Swe) 45.

TEAMS: 1, Switzerland 882; 2 Austria 668; 3 United States 342; 4 France 258; 5 Italy 248.

TENNIS

Cumberland's half-century is assured

One of Britain's traditional early season tournaments has negotiated a sponsorship deal worth £20,000 over two years which will carry it through to 1984, when the tournament will be held for the fiftieth time.

The Cumberland Club hardcourt event at Hampstead first held in 1927, will again have British Home Stores as its sponsor when it is staged this year from April 25 to 30.

Colin Hess, the tournament director and referee, said the club will repeat last year's experiment of staging a tableau finale in both singles events, when eight invited players join with eight survivors from the early rounds in the last 16.

The prize money goes up by 12.5 per cent, with most of the increase going to losers from the first three rounds.

Awesome power of the Navratilova express

Landover, Maryland (Reuter) – Martina Navratilova produced another awesome display of powerful tennis to crush the West German, Sylvia Hanika, 6-1, 6-1 in the final of the Maryland Open. Miss Navratilova, playing as though she had another appointment to keep, raced through the match in 40 minutes to lift the winner's cheque, worth $28,000 (£17,500).

The world's no 1 winner of the French and Wimbledon titles last year, did not drop a set in five matches in this tournament, and goes straight back into action today in the Houston championship, in which she is top seed.

Miss Navratilova has been named the top-ranking women's tennis player in the United States for 1982 by the United States Tennis Association. She last held the no 1 position in 1979 but dropped to no 2 in 1980 and 1981.

The United States Open champion, Chris Evert Lloyd, no 1 in 1981, was ranked second for 1982 and Andrea Jaeger improved from fourth to third. Tracy Austin has dropped to fourth place, followed by Pam Shriver, Bettina Bunge, Barbara Potter, Billie Jean King, Anne Smith and Zina Garrison. Mrs King, aged 38, has now been ranked among the top 10 in the United States a record 18 times since 1960.

● HOUSTON (Reuter): Eva Pfaff, of West Germany, made a mockery of the world rankings when she beat the fifth-seeded American, Barbara Potter 1–6, 7–5, 6–2 in the first round of the Houston women's tournament. Miss Pfaff, ranked thirty-fifth in the world, dropped her service three times in the first set but only once in the second.

FIRST ROUND (US unless stated): P Louie bt S Simmonds (It), 5–7, 6–2, 6–0; J Russell bt L Thompson, 7–5, 7–6; W White bt A Temesvari (Hun), 5–7, 6–3, 6–4; A Moulton bt K Cummings, 6–2, 6–2; M Mesker (Neth) bt Y Vermaak (SA), 4–6, 6–4, 6–2; E Pfaff (WG) bt B Potter, 1–6, 7–5, 6–2; B Bunge (WG) bt M Pazderova (Czech), 6–2, 6–1.

Petrol bombers protest over Mitton

Auckland (Agencies) – Play during the Grand Prix tournament here yesterday was disrupted after anti-apartheid demonstrators had thrown explosives – tennis balls full of petrol – on to the centre court in protest at the participation of the South African, Bernie Mitton.

The player was also the subject of a telegram from the Government to the New Zealand Lawn Tennis Association (NZLTA) in which a warning was given about contravening the country's support for the Commonwealth stand against sporting links with South Africa.

The president of the NZLTA said the telegram would be studied but that any player was entitled to compete as an individual in any tournament around the world. He added that South Africans were expected to play at Wimbledon this year and that countries which tried to exclude [illegible] with losing [illegible]

FOOTBALL: EVERTON SET UP EXCHANGE DEAL

Cup match could be Curran's last for United

Terry Curran cold be playing his last game for Sheffield United in their FA Cup third round replay at Stoke tonight. The 28-year-old orthodox winger is expected to join Everton who have offered their midfield player Trevor Ross and £75,000 for the former Sheffield Wednesday forward. Curran recently spent a month on loan at Goodison Park.

United's manager, Ian Porterfield, has delayed choosing his squad until shortly before the kick-off because of a fitness doubt involving the defender Kenworthy, who has an ankle injury. He will have a fitness test today.

Stoke City will be without their defender Berry who begins a two-match suspension after being sent off against Everton on December 27. McAughtrie is expected to replace him. Chamberlain, who missed the goalless draw at Bramall Lane on Saturday with a hamstring injury, is expected to be fit, as is Bracewell and both are included in a squad of 14.

Sunderland hope to have their captain Muro and the centre forward Worthington back for tonight's replay away to Manchester City.

Munro played for the reserves in a rearranged Central League fixture against Burnley last night, hoping to prove to the manager Alan Durban that he had recovered from a blood disorder which has kept him out of the last five matches.

Worthington trained alone yesterday after extensive treatment to an ankle injury, and Durban is prepared to wait until shortly before the kick-off before making a decision on him.

Cross has shrugged off an ankle injury and plays for Manchester City. City's one doubt is their defender Bond, who has a thigh strain. With Caton already ruled out by suspension, City will probably recall their full-back McDonald if Bond fails a test.

Gatting, who made 62 successive League appearances for Brighton and Hove Albion before being dropped two matches ago, returns for the replay against Newcastle United. He replaces the centre half Foster, who begins a two-match suspension.

Brighton have one of the worst cup records in the first division, having never been beyond the fifth round, but their caretaker manager, Jimmy Melia, said yesterday: "Our pitch was in a very heavy state when we drew on Saturday and St James's Park will be better suited for attacking football. I am confident that we will reach the next round."

Gordon Smith, the Scottish under-21 international midfield player, has returned to Brighton after a six-week loan period with his former club, Rangers.

Newcastle's manager Arthur Cox has instructed his players not to talk about the match because he wants them to express themselves on the pitch. When Newcastle won 1-0 at Leeds in the League (Milk) Cup second round first leg, several Newcastle players spoke confidently about the second leg – but then lost it 4-1.

Newcastle have no injury problems and will probably be unchanged.

Chelsea will have Speedie, Rhoades-Brown and Lee fit for the replay against Huddersfield Town at Stamford Bridge.



Ross (left) of Everton prepares to drop down two divisions: Chamberlain, of Stoke prepare to return to action against Sheffield United.

ICE HOCKEY

Europe's influence on the US game

New York (AP) – Bengt Gustafsson was busy getting dressed in the Washington Capitals locker room after his team had defeated the New York Rangers in a recent National Hockey League game when he suddenly broke into a devilish grin.

The grin followed the question: why had he decided to leave his native Sweden four years ago to play hockey in America? "Money." The 24-year-old centre said, expanding his chest in mock bravado as he buttoned his shirt. Gustaffson is paid an estimated $80,000 (£51,280) a year to shoot a tiny rubber puck past goaltenders in the top professional league in the United States and Canada.

The Europeans also are changing the way the sport is played. NHL teams today are blending the body contact and physical play characteristic of North American hockey with the smooth skating and play making of the European amateur game. "The game is skating now," the Washington coach, Bryan Murray, said. "There is a lot more flow. People pass the puck, move the puck – it's much more of a control game. That certainly has been due to the influence of the Europeans."

There were 54 non-North Americans in the NHL at the start of this season, five times as many as in 1972. That was the year the powerful Soviet national team shocked a team comprised of the NHL's best players, losing by just one game an emotional eight-game exhibition series that opened the eyes of many North American hockey supporters to the "international" style of play.

Most NHL teams now regularly scout European competition in the hopes of finding new talent. For many Europeans, for whom ice hockey is more an avocation than a job, large NHL contracts are alluring.

Among the Euroeans in the league are 23 Swedes, 13 Czechs and nine Finns. In addition, there are two players from Venezuela and one each from West Germany, France, Yugoslavia, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Taiwan and Paraguay.

No coach in the NHL has received more attention for his adaptation of the internationa game than Herb Brooks, who led the 1980 United States olympic team to the gold medal and now coaches the Rangers.

Brooks is moulding New York into a fast-skating, puck-controlling unit that exhibits a creative attack by allowing the forwards to weave in and out of position to confusethe defence. Brooks, aged 45, believes the Rangers are playing "the game of the 1980s".

"The game of the seventies was very slow and unimaginative. I think the really talented players in the league never got a chance to express their talent," Brooks said.

One of the highest-paid Europeans, 31-year-old Anders Hedberg, of Sweden, earns more than $300,000 (£192,000) a year playing for Brooks. Hedberg's first season in North America was with the now-defunct World Hockey Association in 1974. That year, the Philadelphia Flyers won the Stanley Cup, symbolic of the NHL championship, by playing a game characterized more by brawn than finesse.

"Those years, the bigger, the rougher, the stronger you were, the higher you were drafted (selected from amateur hockey by NHL teams)," said Hedberg, who, like most European players, avoids fighting. "Now it has gone back to 'just play hockey'."

This season, four of the 10 leading scorers in the NHL are from Europe despite the fact that Europeans total less than 11 per cent of the league's 465 players, only 45 NHL players are Americans; the rest are Canadians.

The European scoring leaders include three brothers from Czechoslovakia – Marian, Peter and Anton Stastny – who all play for the Quebec Mordiques, and the Swedes, Kent Nilsson, who skates for the Calgary Flames.

For some Europeans, however, life in North America has not been all scoring goals and earning money. The defender Tapio Levo of Finland, considered not returning to the New Jersey Devils this season. Levo, who speaks almost no English, was frustrated last year – his first in the NHL – because he was unable to help his wife and three-year-old son adapt to life in the United States. "It's not easy," his teammated, Jukka Porvari said of his fellow-Finn. "Maybe I can handle it, it's so different. The guys, the playing, everything is different. I can't explain."

Levo eventually reported for duty, but not until after the Finnish Ice Hockey Association banned him from playing in Finland for the year because he was under contract to play in the NHL.

SQUASH RACKETS

Briars breaks out of Alauddin's web

From Richard Eaton, Karachi

Gawain Briars, the British champion from Nottingham, reached the semi-final of the Pakistan Open Championship, sponsored by Hamdard, at the first attempt here yesterday, but Briars, the fourth seed, had to save a matchpoint against the former British Open finalist, Gogi Alauddin, before winning 7-9, 9-6, 9-1, 1-9, 10-8 in 82 minutes.

Briars performed wonders of court coverage for a man whose 6ft 4in are not ideally designed for such rigours and have gained him the nickname "the giraffe". Alauddin wove his web of lob-and-boast, lob-and-drop, lob-and-boast, as diligently as he had the day before when he survived another hard match against another Nottingham-based man, Chris Dittmar, the Australian who was seeded sixth. Briars time and again insisted on keeping the pace high: Alauddin sucked him down again. It was a classic contest.

It was also a classic contrast in styles, ages and achievement. Briars, who admitted he was taken by surprise by Alauddin's durability, dredged up reserves of mental strength. Having just regained his national title he may, at 24, be beginning to eliminate the brittleness that has sometimes disfigured his talent in the past.

Alauddin, one of the four founding fathers of the professional circuit, proved that a place in the world's top 10 is still not beyond him if he wants it. Building his house and coaching his nephew, Sohail Qaisir, are no longer sapping his energies and he plans, he says, to play the British circuit. Whether the desire after a long absence and at the age of 32 will persist remains to be seen.

The Pakistani missed his match point at 8-7 after two lets, a lot of suspense and a penalty point, when he was too tired to control a forehand drive down the wall properly and it bobbled out close to his body. Briars won with a flurry of daring backhand drops and was generously applauded. Crimson faced he hurled his racket roofwards. It was a success worth celebrating.

By contrast, Philip Kenyon, who has just lost the national title to Briars, suffered a demoralizing eclipse, losing 9-6, 9-0, 9-3 to Qamar Zaman, the former world no 1. When Zaman is in this punishing sort of mood, there is still little most players can do about it.

Kenyon tried his normal game, played it tight and tried to hustle and saw the winners picked off like a row of strawberries. He changed things a bit, varied the pace, and winners came more quickly still. He finished, unsure of what to do next, looking quizzical and confused. It took only 25 minutes.

That was also the length of time that the holder and world champion, Jahangir Khan, took to beat the Egyptian Ali Aziz 9-3, 9-1, 9-... and he now takes on Zaman. Briars plays Hidayat Jahan who beat his fellow Pakistani, Fahim Gul, 9-7, ... 6, 9-1. Briars beat him last time but it may be that aching limbs forbid it again. If so, it will be Alauddin's delayed revenge.



Briars: taken by surprise.

Sunday game for Vetch Field

The Football League have given Swansea City permission to switch their First Division home game against Watford from Saturday, February 5 to Sunday, February 6.

Swansea asked for the move because of a clash with the Wales v England Rugby Union international at Cardiff which will be televised live on BBC1. The game (3.00) will be the first fixture in the first division to be played on a Sunday. Last season Nottingham Forest rescheduled a home League game with Ipswich for a Sunday, but it was eventually postponed because of snow.

● Fourth Division Northampton have fined their midfield player Mark Heeley two weeks' wages. Heeley went missing for nearly a week over Christmas, and the decision to fine him was taken at a full board meeting.

Heeley, who played in the FA Cup third round tie against Aston Villa on Saturday, is unlikely to face Wwimbledon this week. He received suspected cartilage damage during the Cup game and goes into hospital today for more tests.

Northampton's John Buchanan and Andy Burrows both begin two-match suspensions on Saturday for reaching 21 penalty points.

Noel Brotherston, of Blackburn, and Gerry Gow, of Rotherham, also start two-match bans at the weekend. Five players are suspended for two games from next Monday – Bobby McDonald (Manchester City), Byron Stevenson (Birmingham), Ronnie Moore (Rotherham), Mick Baxter (Middlesbrough), and Forbes Phillipson-Masters (Bristol City).

● Stockport County are so short of cash that they are organizing athletic events for spectators and amateur athletes before their matches. The athletic events, including sprints, relays and field events, will start on February 11, and County hope that the extra pre-match entertainment will bring in the crowds to Edgeley Park.

● Keith Osgood has a sore Achilles tendon and misses Orient's Third Division game at Bradford City tonight. Nigel Gray replaces him in an otherwise unchanged team. Bradford's FA Cup defeat by Barnsley on Saturday was their first at home in 27 games.

● The Alliance Premier League club Barnet, are to receive £10,000 from first division Brighton. Barnet qualified for the money when the defender, Graham Pearce, made his tenth first-team appearance for Brighton in last Saturday's FA Cup game against Newcastle.

Pearce moved to Brighton from Barnet just under a year ago, after Barnet had taken Brighton to a replay in the third round of last year's FA Cup.

Breitner to retire at end of season

Bonn (Reuter) – Paul Breitner, the Bayern Munich midfield player and former captain of the West German national side, announced yesterday that he would retire at the end of the season. In a career lasting 13 years Breitner won numerous domestic and European medals with Bayern and Real Madrid; he is also notable for having scored in two World Cup finals, in 1974 when West Germany beat the Netherlands 2-1 in Munich and last year when they lost 3-1 to Italy in Madrid.

"I'm definitely giving up at the end of this season," Breitner said. "It's time Bayern found a new midfield general."

West Germany's 1980 Footballer of the Year has tired of the stress and injuries which led him finally to give up international football after the disappointment in Spain last summer.

Brietner took part in West Germany's 1972 European Championship win after making an immediate impact with Bayern Munich as an attacking full back. He was to win 48 caps, the highest of his career coming with the 1974 World Cup win.

But Breitner cast a long shadow over West Germany's celebrations then by announcing that he was pulling out of international football with Gerd Müller and Wolfgang Overath. He moved to Real Madrid the same year but after winning two Spanish League championship medals returned to the Bundesliga in 1977 with Eintracht Braunschweig.

For once, however, Breitner was unsuccessful and he rejoined Bayern the following season. In their colours he collected a trophy every year with the excerption of 1979 – winning one European cup, five league titles and two West German cups. He was persuaded to return to the international scene after West Germany's 1980 European Championship victory, but his partnership with his club colleague, Karl-Heinz Rummenigge, never really worked in the national team and many players were unsettled by Breitner's abrasive manner.

This hard edge has meant he has never become an idol like Franz Beckenbauer. Breitner's public image has too often been that of an argumentative man who cares little for the fans of for the good of the game.

"I'm an outsider, the one they love to hate and I've used it to the full.But I am simply not prepared to be everyone's fool manymore," he said yesterday, explaining his decision.

His confidence both on and off the field is legendary. It is said he accepted Real Madrid's offer during the first telephone call with the club.

Coventry's standing invitation

Coventry City's Highfield Road ground, the first all-seater stadium in English football, could have standing spectators again soon. The capacity has been reduced from 20,000 to 12,000 because of gale damage to one of the stands.

The club, who stage an FA Cup match against Norwich City on January 29, want to increase the figure by admitting standing spectators to the area around the Spion Kop end seats. The plan requires approval from police and the local authority.

● The Leeds United chairman, Manny Cussins, said that the high wages paid to the defender, Kenny Burns, were preventing him from being sold. Burns, the second division club's captain, has been on the transfer list since the summer, and recently reiterated his desire to leave Leeds.

But Mr Cussins, who said Burns can earn up to £1,000 a week at Leeds, said: "My hope is that someone will come in for him, but no one will because they are unlikely to be able to afford his wages".

Burns had a club car taken away during a purge on perks and expenses, but Mr Cussins insisted the club had not broken his contract. The player cost £400,000 from Nottingham Forest.

Whiteside ruled out

Manchester United's 17-year-old forward Norman Whiteside, has been ruled out of the Northern Ireland squad for next Tuesday's European youth championship qualifying tie against Wales at Rhyl because of club commitments.

United are involved in League (Milk) Cup semi-final match against Nottingham Forest 24 hours later. Ron Atkinson, the manager, considers the risk of injury to Whiteside in the youth game too great.

SQUAD: Hughes (Leeds), Morris (Glenavon), Evans (Arsenal), Scott (Manchester U), Agnew (Cliftonville), Beckett (Distillery), Marks (Linfield), Campbell (Nottingham F), Mcadam (Portadown), Fraser (Bangor), Ferris (Newcastle U), Devine (Wolves), Murphy (Oldham), Speak (Limavady U), Mccullough (Portadown), Stewart (Epsom).

'Psychological' injury

Genoa (AP) – Trevor Francis (above), the England forward who is with the Italian club, Sampdoria, has fully recovered from his thigh strain. His fears that an early return to football would cause a relapse have been caused by psychological problems, according to Sampdoria's chief physician, Andrea Chiapuzzo.

"Francis is fit and can be fielded against Fiorentina next Sunday," the doctor said. Meanwhile Paolo Borea, the Sampdoria's technical director, confirmed that Francis will be signed for another year at the end of the season, dismissing rumours that the player might return home after his first Italian season.

FA Youth Cup draw

Watford, holders of the FA Youth Cup, will be away to Norwich City in the fourth round. Norwich beat Aston Villa in the previous round.

FA YOUTH CUP: Fourth round draw: Wrexham or Newcastle United v Blackpool or Sheffield Wednesday; Sunderland v Chelsea; Everton or Port Vale v Bristol Rovers or Tottenham Hotspur; Tranmere Rovers or Leeds United v Barnsley; Orient or Queen's Park Rangers v Manchester United or Derby County; Norwich City v Watford; West Ham United v Leicester City; Luton Town v Charlton Athletic or Oxford United. (Matches to be played on or before February 9).

Fixtures for today

FA Cup Third round replays
Chelsea v Huddersfield Town;
Manchester City v Sunderland;
Newcastle United v Brighton;
Stoke City v Sheffield United;
Torquay United v Oxford United

Third division
Bradford City v Orient

Fourth division
Hartlepool v Peterborough United

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: President's Cup: semi-final, second leg: King's Lynn v Grantham

SOUTHERN LEAGUE CUP: Quarter-final: Folkestone v Hastings.

CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Sheffield United v Blackburn; Stoke v Coventry (7.0); West Bromwich v Bury (7.0). Second division: Bolton v Derby (7.0); Nottinham Forest v Oldham (7.0); Port Vale v Chesterfield (7.0). Preston v Wigan (7 0).

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Oxford United v Leicester.

WELSH CUP: Fourth round: Hereford United v Abercynomath.

IRISH LEAGUE: Crusaders v Ballymena.

SURREY SENIOR CUP: First round replay: Addlestone and Weybridge v Dorking

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: Combined Services v FA XI (at Aldershot Military Stadium).

BRITISH POLYTECHNICS CUP (2.0): Brighton v Plymouth; Oxford v Thames.

FA YOUTH CUP: Third round: Everton v Port Vale

RUGBY UNION

REPRESENTATIVE MATCHES: Army v Hampshire (at Aldershot, 2.30); Civil Service v RAF (at Chiswick, 2 15); Royal Navy v Metropolitan Police (at US Portsmouth ground, 2.30)

CLUB MATCH: Glamorgan Wanderers v Cheltenham.

TOUR MATCH: Gravesend v Gravita Rosia (Bucharest).

HOCKEY

LONDON LEAGUE: Bromley v Oxford University; Spencer v London University

OTHER MATCHES: Cambridge University v East XI; Reading University v Berkshire Boars.

BRITISH POLYTECHNICS CUP: NELP v Hatfield, Oxford v South Bank.

WOMEN'S BRITISH POLYTECHNICS CUP: Replay: Oxford v City of London

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: Army Under-21 v ODG Under 21 (at Aldershot, 2 15).

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL LEAGUE: First division (7.30): Cantabrica Kingston v Crystal Palace; Leicester v Warrington.

SNOOKER

WARRINGTON: Lada Classic (at Spectrum Arena, 2.0 and 7.0).

SNOOKER

White well out of touch

Jimmy White lost in the first round of the £65,000 Lada Classic at Warrington to David Taylor yesterday. Despite winning the first frame with a brown to black clearance White could not find his form and Taylor took full advantage to take the next three frames. He went on to win 5-3.

Taylor now meets John Spencer (Radcliffe) in the first quarter-final tomorrow. He has played Spe... 11 times as a professional and never beaten him. White ... disappointed at going out of ... tournament so early and said ... did'nt really get going but Da... played well when he needed t... had hoped to get much further ... am naturally a little upset."

FIRST ROUND: bt J White 5-3. Frames sc... (Taylor first) 54-63, 93-36, 81-37, 63-25, 3... 73-14, 10-104, 87-13

IN BRIEF

Ganley pulls out of squad

Chris Ganley, the Fulham back, withdrew yesterday from the Great Britain rugby league under-24 squad for the match against France at Carpentras on Sunday. Ganley has a hamstring strain and his place in the squad as reserve back goes to Gary Wyde of Castleford who has had two previous outings with the under-24s.

Great Britain's game against France at Hull on March 6 will be the first international to be televised by ITV. Highlights from the match will be screened the following night.

RUGBY UNION

Hugo MacNeill, the Ireland fullback, and Mick Fitzpatrick, the prop forward, injured in recent training sessions, are almost certain to play against Scotland at Murrayfield on Saturday. Both players will still have fitness tests tomorrow.

● Phil de Lacy, the Metropo... Police lock forward, who ... automatically banned for 30 ... after being sent off against Sara... on Saturday, will receive no fu... punishment from his club. ... have decided the player has suff... enough. A club spokesman ... "De Lacy was dragged fro... lineout and threw a punch w... didn't connect. It was his first ... offence."

BOXING

Uganda will hold the eighth ... Africa amateur boxing champ... ship in July, Uganda officials ... yesterday. It will be the second ... the Ugandans will have hoste... championship.

TENNIS: Guy Forget, of Fr... and Gretchen Rush, of the U... States, have been named the w... leading juniors in 1982 by ... International Tennis Federatio...

MOTOR SPORT

Rutter takes top award

Tony Rutter, the TT Formula Two motor cycle world champion, was presented with the Autocycle Union's top award in London yesterday. Butter, from Brierley Hill, West Midlands, is the latest in a long line of world champions to be honoured by the ACU.

Another award winner yesterday was Ron Haslam, from Langley Mills, Nottinghamshire, who was runner-up in the TT Formula One world championship last year.

FOR THE RECORD

FOOTBALL

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Fulham 1, Swansea 0.

RUGBY UNION

HOSPITAL CUP: First round: King's College 0, Guy's 3, St Bartholomew's 9, St George's 3.

TENNIS

AUCKLAND: Grand Prix tournament: Men's singles, first round: B Drewett (Aus) bt P Johnston (Aus) 6-3, 5-7, 8-6; J Alexander (Aus) bt J Frawley (Aus) 6-2, 6-3; D Siegler (US) bt J Turpin (US) 7-5, 2-6, 6-4; C Lewis (NZ) bt S McCain (US) 6-3, 6-4; J McCurdy (Aus) bt D Mustard (NZ) 7-6, 6-3; B Mitton (SA) bt R Case (Aus) 6-2, 3-6, 8-6; R Frawley (Aus) bt M McDonald (US) 6-7, 6-4, 6-1; B Dyke (Aus) bt P Dent (Aus) 7-5, 2-6, 6-3; J Simpson (NZ) bt C Tregonning (Aus) 6-4, 6-4; R Simpson (NZ) bt E Oncins (Braz) 7-6, 6-2.

● BRUSSELS (AP) – Belgium will try to qualify for the next Olympic football tournament after all, the Belgian union has decided. The union originally decided not to take part, owing to lack of funds.

SNOW REPORTS

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Conditions Piste	Conditions Off Piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm)	°C
Andermatt	15	190	Fair	Varied	Poor	Fine	0
Everywhere getting worn							
Anzère	50	120	Good	Good	Bare	Sunny	0
Ideal skiing on upper slopes							
Arosa	45	60	Fair	Varied	Fair	Fine	0
Worn patches on most slopes							
Grindlewald	10	30	Fair	Crust	Closed	Fine	+2
Only highest pistes open							
Ischgl	10	80	Fair	Varied	Closed	Cold	-3
Worn patches on lower slopes							
La Plagne	95	215	Good	Crust	Good	Fine	-6
Worn patches on lower slopes							
Mürren	15	70	Fair	Varied	Poor	Fine	+3
Lower slopes icy and worn							
Niederau	20	40	Fair	Crust	Fair	Fine	-2
Worn patches on lower slopes							
St Anton	5	130	Good	Varied	Poor	Fine	-1
Lower slopes icy							
Sauze d'Oulx	10	100	Fair	Varied	Poor	Fine	0
Icy on lower slopes							
Seefeld	10	20	Icy	Spring	Poor	Fine	0
Rocks exposed on some runs							
Selva	30	50	Good	Fair	Poor	Fine	-2
Good skiing available							
Wegen	5	30	Fair	Crust	Good	Fine	+2
Upper slopes good							

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following report has been received from a tourist board:

Germany

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
Garmisch	3	20	Old	S	-4
Hindelang	–	0	–	–	-4
Kleinwalsertal	10	80	Old	–	-7
Mittenwald	10	30	Old	–	-8
Oberammergau	–	10	–	–	-4
Oberstdorf	–	20	Old	–	-3

MOTOR RALLYING: Jacky Ickx, of Belgium, and his French co-driver Claude Brasseur in a Mercedes, still held the lead in the auto section at the end of the Chirea to Drikou, Niger, stage of the Paris to Dakar rally yesterday. France's Hubert Auriol, on a BMW, won the stage in the motorcycle category to retain his overall lead.

BOBSLEIGH: DAY OF WORLD CUP WOE

Head injury to brakeman ends Britain's hopes of a medal

From Chris Moore, Cervinia

It was a day of disaster for Britain's bobsleigh team here yesterday. Their hopes of a medal in the first World Cup disappeared after Peter Brugnani, their No 1 breakman, was injured in the opening run. Brugnani and Jonathan Woodall, his driver, had finished in fourth place in practice, with high hopes of winning a medal in the two-man event.

Woodall lost control halfway down the 1,520-metre course and as the bob bounced heavily against the walls of the Labyrinth – a series of three bends in succession, which was taken at up to 80mph – Brugnani was almost thrown out, hitting his head against the side of the iced wall. Dazed and unsteady at the finish, he was taken in an ambulance to the track medical centre where doctors diagnosed concussion and advised him not to race again yesterday.

Mo Hammond, the team manager, received clearance from the World Cup jury to include Peter Lund, the replacement breakman in the No 1 British bob for the final three runs. Woodall's early disaster had put over two seconds on the time he had been hoping for, which left him training in seventeenth place at the halfway stage.

"I can never have driven as badly in my life", the 36-year-old Army officer said. "You can't legislate for things like that, they just happen. It is part of the sport. It has ruined out chances in the two-man, but I am still optimistic we can make amends in the four-man."

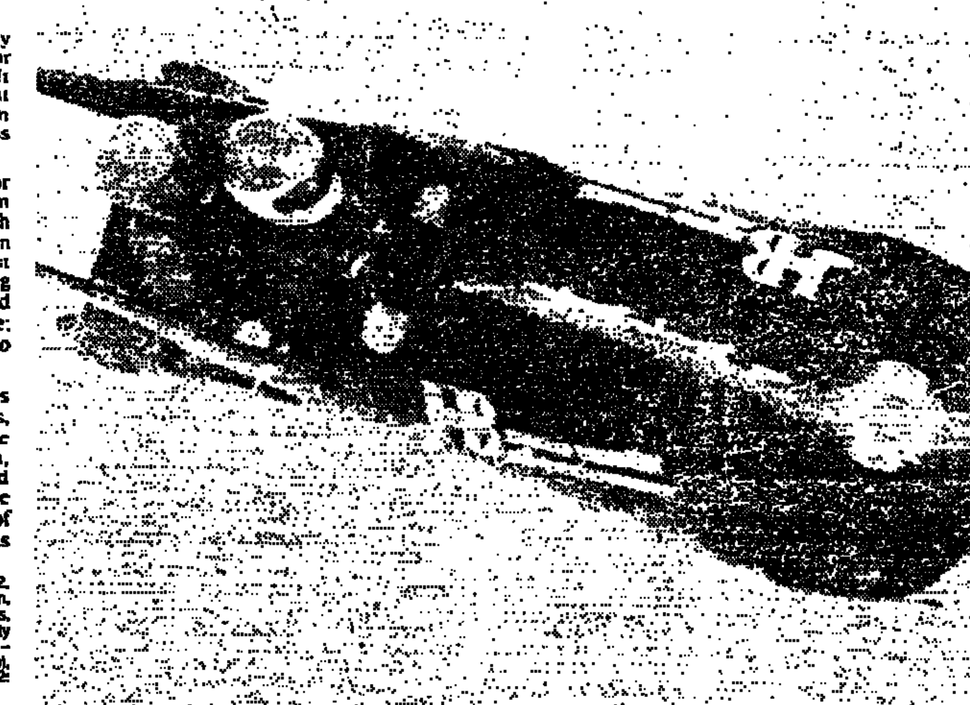
There was some consolation for manager Hammond, with the form of two of the younger British drivers, Tom Delahunty and John Scholes. Delahunty, in his first international event, was lying seventh after the opening run and eleventh at the halfway stage; Scholes slipped from tenth to thirteenth.

As expected, the championship is being dominated by the Italians, whose top team yesterday broke the track record with a time of 1min, 9.37sec, which was over a second ahead of their nearest rivals, Yive Barachin and Patrick Billiot of France, who had set the previous track record in practice.

Leading times: 1, Italy, 2 min 19.05 sec; 2, France II, 2: 20.92; 3, Italy II, 2: 20.97; 4, Japan, 2: 21.06; 5, Italy III, 2: 21.23; 6, United States, 2: 21.48. British placings: 11, GB V (Delahunty – Wooton), 2: 22.19; 12, GB IV (Scholes – Wardby), 2: 22.52; 16, GB III (Deere – Bredin), 2: 23.48; 17, GB I (Woodall – Brugnani), 2: 23.70.

ICE HOCKEY

NATIONAL LEAGUE: New Jersey Devils 6, Quebec Nordiques 2.



The Italians, who are dominating the championship, on their way to a track record of 9.37sec.

RACING

Thriving champion boosts Cunningham's confidence

By Michael Seely

The backers appear to have made [u]p their minds that For Auction is [g]oing to become the tenth horse [s]ince the war to win the Champion [H]urdle on two or more occasions at [C]heltenham on March 15. Ladbroke's reported further support for [la]st year's winner yesterday and say [th]at the punters have also been [co]upling the seven-year-old in [d]oubles with the leading fancies in [th]e Gold Cup. They have cut the [fa]vourite's price to 11-4.

For Auction showed dramatic [im]provement on all his previous [fo]rm when slamming Broadsword [b]y seven lengths in the big race last [sp]ring. And his magnificent run [w]hen failing by only a short head to [gi]ve 28 lb to Fredcoteri in the Irish [S]weeps Hurdle at Leopardstown [re]cently showed that For Auction is [at] least as good as he was last [se]ason.

Despite being badly hampered [a]pproaching the straight, the [ch]ampion battled away like a tiger [o]n the run-in, displaying all his [q]ualities of courage and stamina.

Confirming this his trainer, [M]ichael Cunningham, said yester[d]ay: "For Auction tore his off fore [pr]ivate going to the third flight from [h]ome and suffered bad interference [at] least three times. With a clear run [he] would probably have won by a [co]uple of lengths. Normally he [do]esn't eat for two or three days [af]terwards but this time he hasn't [lef]t an oat. I honestly believe that [he']s a better horse than last season."

For Auction will have his [ch]ampionship preliminary in the [B]essels Industries Hurdle at [Le]opardstown on Schweppes Gold [Tr]ophy day.

At Wetherby yesterday Roger Fisher confirmed that Ekbalco would only run in the Schweppes if the conqueror of For Auction at Cheltenham's December meeting is not given more than 12 st. "If he is given 12 st 7 lb Ekbalco would go for a conditions race instead." A great many other trainers will be awaiting this afternoon's publication of the weights for Newbury's big race with interest. For if Ekbalco is given 12 st the handicap will be compressed and only a handful of horses will be set to carry more than 10 st.

Mick Naughton, who sent Allien Glazed down from Yorkshire to romp home by five lengths in the Mecca Bookmakers Hurdle at Sandown in December, said: "Allien Glazed is an ideal type for the race as he can lie up with the pace and can gallop and stay all day. However, his participation obviously depends upon what eight he is allotted. His next race will probably be in Haydock's Champion Hurdle Trial on January 22."

The Haydock race is also the target for Sula Bula and Gaye Brief. Sula Bula is the horse who impressed watchers when winning Windsor's New Year's Day Hurdle so easily. However, Peter Easterby, with five victories in the Champion Hurdle already to his credit, has yet to be convinced that Sula Bula is good enough. "He'll go to Haydock and might also run in the Schweppes if he is given a racing weight. After that we'll have to see".

Sula Bula has already been backed at long odds for the Champion and was the subject of further support with William Hill's yesterday when the five-year-old's odds were cut from 20-1 to 16-1.

The former champion trainer was in a relaxed mood at his local track. And it took a deal of preliminary chatter about farming, shooting and hunting before he could be persuaded to talk about racing. However, after John O'Neill had ridden his sixth winner in the last three racing days when driving Chestnut Bill to a narrow victory over Ice Sapphire in the Tarbrook and Low Hall Studs Novices Hurdle the trainer said, "Little Owl, the 1981 Gold Cup winner, will have his next race in either the Peter Marsh Steeplechase at Haydock or the Great Yorkshire Chase at Doncaster. You can't go on waiting for ever or you'd run out of season!"

Michael Dickinson was also enjoying himself at Wetherby. The champion trainer landed a double with Slieve Bracken in the Collingham Novices Chase and with B Jaski, who won the Healaugh Novices Hurdle at the surprisingly generous odds of 6-1. Dickinson has now saddled 62 winners this season.

In the middle of the afternoon the trainer was discovered drinking soup and eating egg sandwiches in the car park and was ready to hold forth on any subject under the sun apart from the business in hand. However, when pressed he admitted that he might be four-handed in the Gold Cup with Silver Buck, Bregawn, Wayward Lad and Captain John.

At Kelso this afternoon the consistent On Leave may succeed in defying top weight in the Granthouse Conditional Jockeys Handicap. Other likely winners on the Border course are Better Red in the Duns Handiap Chase and The Welder whose form looks superior to that of his opponents in the Haig Whisky Novices Qualifier.



Christopher Foster: new Jockey Club Secretary

A tradition is ended with Foster

Christopher Foster, aged 36, is to succeed Simon Weatherby as secretary to the Jockey Club and Keeper of the Match Book. His appointment breaks a 200-year tradition that the holder of the title is a direct descendant of the founder of Weatherbys.

"The change has been necessitated in the interests of racing, to ensure that the administration should suffer the minimum disturbance following the recent tragic death of Simon Weatherby," a jockey club statement said.

Mr Foster, who joined Weatherbys in 1973 after qualifying as a chartered accountant, worked closely with his predecessor as Deputy Secretary (Policy). He was educated at Westminster School and lives with his wife in London. He was strongly tipped for the post as the turf's top civil servant, although traditionalists thought it would go to Simon's cousin, Charles Weatherby, aged 50, who is Deputy Secretary (Racing).

The Jockey Club statement said that Charles Weatherby was anxious to maintain his present role. He had recovered from a recent illness, but did not wish to subject his health to the strains the secretaryship would require.

● A memorial service for Simon Weatherby will be held at St James' Church, Piccadilly, London, at 11.0 am on Tuesday, January 25.

Gow strikes with Quare Hours

Quare Hours gave Robin Gow a [fin]e start as private trainer to [An]drew Wates when the nine-year-[old] gained his fourth win in a row in [the] Breedon Handicap Steeplechase [at] Leicester yesterday. Quare Hours [wa]s the first runner from Wates's [Squ]are Green stables in Surrey since [Go]w, aged 26, was granted his [lice]nce on New Year's Day.

"It came through just 24 hours to [lat]e for me to saddle Quare Hours to [run] at Newbury," said Gow, who [wa]s for six years assistant to Derek [Ke]nt, now training in Hongkong. [Hi]s duties with the former [Chi]chester trainer restricted his [act]ivities as an amateur rider, but he [did] win on Canonbie Key a few [yea]rs ago.

Gow has charge of 11 horses in [his] new role. These include last year's Grand National runner-up, Hard Outlook, who will not be returning to Aintree this year as a training setback has put the gelding out of action for the rest of the season.

Quare Hours, who will now be rested before a preparatory outing for the National Hunt Steeplechase at the Cheltenham Festival, outjumped the top weight, Coolafancy, at the fourth fence from home. Although jumping left at the remaining obstacles, the 5-4 favourite came in under Anthony Webber with three lengths to spare over Coolafancy, who was 20 lengths ahead of Hello Louis.

Combe Hill, tackling fences for the first time, was ridden to a length victory by John Francome in the Wymeswold Novices' Chase, in which the amateur, Jim Wilson, did well to retain his seat at the last fence on the run-in. Another Breeze.

The winner's stable companion, Letterbox, occupied third place, 15 lengths further back. The first three all travelled to the meeting in the same Lambourn box, together with the sheep who is Combe Hill's constant companion.

Nick Henderson, the trainer, said of Combe Hill's dam, Monty's Legend: "She certainly produces horses who can jump, but she also gives them some funny temperaments." Paul Carvill, whose crash helmet was split when he was kicked on the head in a fall from Another Dragon four fences out, was taken to Leicester Royal Infirmary for treatment.

Plumpton

CROWBOROUGH HURDLE (Div I novices: £690: 2m) (11 runners)

21 DON'T SHOUT (F Pullen) J Gifford 5-11-9 ... R Rowe
00 CELTIC TIME (Mrs R Dimmer) Mrs M Babbage 5-11-6 ... Mr N Babbage 4
003-43 COOL GIN (A Taylor) A Taylor 6-11-6 ... Mr A Taylor
0/p0p-0 DAN DARE (O Henley) O Henley 8-11-6 ... M Charles 4
00/p00p VICTOR HUGO (B Pearce) R Atkins 6-11-6 ... R Atkins
03340 THE CALVADOS KID (N Matheson) A Moore 5-1-4 ... G Moore
0114 SPIDERWOOD (D) (Miss A Healy) P M Taylor 4-10-8 ... R Pusey 7
2022 FRIDAY STREET (G Bishop) R Smyth 4-10-3 ... R G Hughes
HESELTOWN BOY (A Bovingdon) J Davies 4-10-3 ... M Bastard
0 IMPOUND (P Jubert) P Haynes 4-10-3 ... W Smith
340003 ST CONAL (E Beeson) E Beeson 4-10-3 ... J Akehurst 7

9-4 Spiderwood, 11-4 Don't Shout, 7-2 Friday Street, 6 St Conal, 7 The Calvados Kid, 12 Gin, 16 others.

PEVENSEY CHASE (novices: £1,145: 2m 3f 90yd) (4)

001 TEJ (C Gregson) B Wise 8-11-10 ... R Rowells
0o0000 BRAHMS AND LISZT (J Parish) W Charles 7-11-3 ... M Charles 4
002442 BROGUE (K Higson) A Moore 7-11-3 ... G Moore
00 ROSIE MONRO (Miss S Thomson) R Armytage 7-11-3 ... A Webber

8-11 Tej, 9-4 Brogue, 6 Rosie Munro, 10 Brahms and Liszt.

PORTSLADE CHASE (handicap: £1,528: 3m) (6)

310ppp RIGHT MINGLE (D) (H Haskins) J Gifford 12-11-7 ... Mr N Babbage 4
p4p011 DON'T TOUCH (D) (R Short) J Jenkins 9-10-11 (9 ex) ... McCourt
042-002 THE TROUT (C) (Mrs B Dukes) Mrs B Dukes 15-10-0 ... J Lovejoy 7
321003 ROUND THE TWIST (C) (B Tyler) D Oughton 7-10-0 ... R Rowe
pp0-202 SERVILIA (C) (Mrs M Easton) Mrs M Easton 7-10-0 ... Mr A Jones 7
1fo341 BUSH LADY (J Mortimer) J Davies 8-10-0 ... M Bastard

9-4 Don't Touch, 10-3 Bush Lady, 9-2 Round The Twist, 5 Servilia, 7 The Trout, 10 Right [Mingl]e.

3.0 WIVELSFIELD HURDLE (selling: £725· 7m) (10)

2 00f0p/p BURLINGTON PORT (H Harper) H Harper 7-11-12 ... Mr R Harper
4 p-000b0 LIZ WOLF (O Henely) O Henely 6-11-12 ... M Charles 4
6 /20-100 ORIENTAL ROCKET (A Aylett) A Aylett 9-11-12 ... G Jones
7 PATCHAVILLE (J Fitch-Hayes) J Fitch-Hayes 8-11-12 ... A Madgwick 7
9 0p/000- SANDOR (CD) (Mrs R Brew) Miss C Brew 8-11-12 ... Miss C Brew 4
11 020001 SPRINGFIELDCRACKER (CD) (J Gaisford) J Jenkins 9-11-12 ... Mr S Sherwood 4
12 4303-p0 SUMMERCOVE (CD) (M Jones) A Moore 7-11-12 ... G Moore
15 0-03313 YUKON FLASH (CD) (B) (Mrs G Davison) A Davison 9-11-12 ... –
17 30 LOTUS DANCER (R Shirley) R Simpson 4-10-9 ... C Furlong 4
18 00 QUEENSBURY SAM (Mrs D Carvalho) D Dale 4-10-9 ... B Badham 7

7-4 Springfieldcracker, 3 Yukon Flash, 4 Oriental Rocket, 7 Lotus Dancer, 8 Summercove, 10 Queensbury Sam, 14 others.

3.30 COOKSBRIDGE CHASE (amateur handicap: £1,293: 2m 3f 90yd) (4)

1 f04121 YANTLET (J Christmas) R Hoad 6-12-0 (4 ex) ... M Hoad 7
3 34-02p2 DAVIDS FOLLY (C) (Miss P Barnes) Miss P Barnes 10-11-7 ... AJ Wilson
4 00000/0 TEMPLE TYRANT (B Babbage) Mrs M Babbage 8-11-2 ... N Babbage
5 033004 ROCKBARTON (CD) (M Jones) A Moore 8-10-13 ... J Ewings 7

Evens Yantlet, 11-4 Davids Folly, 8 Rockbarton, 14 Tyrant.

4.0 CROWBOROUGH HURDLE (Div II novices: £690: 2m) (4)

7 0-0p0 CITY MARATHON (J Fitch-Hayes) J Fitch-Hayes 5-11-4 ... A Madgwick 7
9 02 JUST MARTIN (F Pullen) B Champion 5-11-4 ... R Rowe
11 MATILDA CAVE (C Harvey) J Long 5-11-4 ... R Rowell
14 CAWARRA LAD (Mrs M Holden) R Simpson 4-10-3 ... C Furlong 4

1-4 Just Martin, 7 Cawarra Lad, 12 Matilda Cave, City Marathon.

Plumpton selections

By Michael Seely

1.30, Spiderwood. 2.0, Tej. 2.30, Don't Touch. 3.0, Oriental Rocket. 3.30, Yantlet. 4.0, Just Martin.



Kelso

.5 GRANTHOUSE CONDITIONAL JOCKEYS HURDLE (handicap: £620: 2m) (14 runners)

129212 ON LEAVE (CD) (R Craze) A Scott 6-12-1 (6 ex) ... J D Davies
1-41130 CLOUDWALKER (D)(b) (M Julian) M Lambert 5-11-10 ... A Fogarty
13P212 BAVAL (D) (C Sicer) D Yeoman 6-11-6 (6 ex) ... S Kettlewell
3320-90 NODANA (D) (Mrs M Campbell) T Craig 7-11-5 ... B Holohan
4p0000 SPEED OF LIGHT (D) (N Ramsay) W Fairgrieve 8-11-0 ... A Wilson
p0/000-1 TURTLETON (D) (R McDonald) R McDonald 6-10-12 (6ex) ... K Jones
000043 GUN (B) (T Mowbray) R Fisher 6-11-10 ... K Teelan
00-3440 GANGSTER'S CANYON (D Moorhead) D Moorhead 8-10-8 ... G McCormack
02003-0 ROMAN VIEW (R Dods) R Dods 6-10-2 ... J Hansen
000/p03 HONOURS EVEN (S Taylor) J Charlton 6-10-2 ... P Caldwell
000F-00 TANLAW (Mrs H Frazer) D Lamb 7-10-0 ... G W Gray
400-004 HALLO CHEEKY (D) (F White) W Storey 7-10-0 ... S Gray
0-pp00p SAWLEY SAM (James T. Snowie) W Fairgrieve 5-10-0 ... J S Hill
00000-p BYCLOUGH BOY (R Allan) R Allan 6-10-0 ... A McWilliams&

1-5 On Leave, 9-4 Baval, 5 Cloudwalker, 10 Turvleton, 14 Gun, 16 Nodana, 20 others.

DUNS CHASE (handicap: £926: 2m 196yd) (5)

1113P2 BETTER RED (CD) (Mrs M Christsen) W A Stephenson 8-11-7 ... G W Gray
0PP/11-0 VIVAR (P Montieth) P Montieth 10-11-4 ... D Nolan
213042 GLENDYNE (J Kettlewell) J Kettlewell 7-10-10 ... S Kettlewell 7
0P0U-0F BELCRAIG (Ld Kilmany) Ld Kilmany 8-10-4 ... G Holmes
P10P23 SUPREME SAIL (V Thomson) V Thomson 12-0-0 ... P Tuck

1-10 Better Red, 2 Glendyne, 5 Supreme Sail, 10 Vivar, 16 Belcraig.

HAIG WHISKY HURDLE (novices: £1,005· 2m) (18)

123 FOX-U-MORE (Mrs M Nisbet) K Oliver 6-11-5 ... T G Dun
00-1033 SECRET SIN (CD) (Mrs D Macmillan) J Charlton 6-11-5 ... P Caldwell 7
4-00120 L O BROADWAY (Lt-Col D Pam) R Fisher 5-11-1 ... K Teelan
4213 MR SUNBIRD (CD) (R Cameron) R Allan 5-11-1 ... D Goulding
21221 THE WELDER (D) (Bendall's Of Carlisle) M W Dickinson 5-11-1 ... R Earnshaw
40/ BELLE ISLE WALK (W J Smith) Denys Smith 6-11-0 ... C Grant
000/F-00 FIRST APRIL (Mrs C Morren-Munro) T Cuthbert 7-11-0 ... Mr L Hudson 4
0 MY SEER (Mrs F Murray) W Crawford 6-11-0 ... J Hansen 7
000 PIONEER BOY (E Collingwood-Cameron) W A Stephenson 6-11-0 ... E McIntyre
00/0-34 ROMAN DISPLAY (Miss J Palmer) D Moorhead 6-11-0 ... Mr J Walton
F000 SCOTTISH AIR (T Justice) W A Stephenson 6-11-0 ... G W Gray 7
00 TELEGRAPH BUSH (G Renilson) G Renilson 6-11-0 ... Mr R Shiels 7
3P-440 TROILENA (Mrs D Johnstone) W Grawford 7-11-0 ... N Doughty
0 BEAU LYON (Miss A Smith) R Cross 5-10-10 ... Miss A Cross 4
00 BENFIELD CAVALIER (Benfield Motors) A Scott 5-10-10 ... D Dutton
20-4304 HAZY GLEN (J Graham) T Barnes 5-10-10 ... M Barnes
0000 LIPRIG BURN (B) (D Thomson) D Thomson 5-10-10 ... –
0 NEWFIELD (R Goldie) R Goldie 5-10-10 ... A Dickman

-4 The Welder, 5-2 Mr Sunbird, 6 Secret Sin, 10 Fox-U-More, 12 L O Broadway, 14 Hazy [Glen], 16 Roman Display, 20 others.

2.15 SWINTON CHASE (handicap: £1,012: 3m) (8)

2 10F410 SPRING CHANCELLOR (D) (Mrs M Britton) W A Stephenson 8-11-7 ... K Jones 7
4 PF4334 LORD PROVOST (C) (Miss H Hamilton) Miss H Hamilton 9-10-13 ... J O'Neill
5 2B-30U1 CHETEL (D) R Brewis) R Brewis 9-10-13 (4 Ex) ... C Pimott
6 0P33P-P TANGLES BROTHER (C) (Mrs J Crabbie) T Craig 11-10-10 ... S Charlton
7 U13-012 CHANCE COMMAND (D) (Ld Ronaldshay) P Calver 8-10-9 ... C Grant
11 P-42141 TWIFLIGHT (G Leadbitter) B Wilkinson 8-10-3 (4 ex) ... –
12 0U020-0 MOORSIDE (D))R Jackson) T Barnes 12-10-2 ... M Barnes
13 03341-P LITTLE ABBEY (W Tinnings) W Storey 11-10-1 ... B Storey

2 Twiflight, 11-4 Chetel, 4 Lord Provost, 11-2 Chance Command, 8 Spring Chancellor, 12 others.

2.45 DRYBURGH CHASE (novices: £817: 3m) (10)

1 421303 BLUEBERRY BUSH (D) (Mrs T Dun) T Dun 8-11-10 ... T G Dun
2 0233P1 BURN NOOKA (B) (s Harvey) R Fisher 5-11-10 ... J O'Neill
4 3U2/P-P3 CAVERTON (Mrs G Walford) T Walford 11-11-0 ... Mr T Walford
5 000004 CORAL JOHN (F Scott) W A Stephenson 7-11-0 ... E McIntyre
6 400/P0 DARK SIDE (Mrs J Nowell) P Calver 10-11-0 ... S Kettlewell 7
8 002/P2u HUAD FORRIT (R McDonald) R McDonald 10-11-0 ... A Brown
9 033420 KING TUT (N Chamberlain) N Chamberlain 9-11-0 ... S Charlton
13 0002P2 PRECIPIENNE (F Emaml) M Lambert 8-11-0 ... P A Charlton
14 1-043P2 TALLY BOY (T Gadd) Denys Smith 7-11-0 ... C Grant
15 000%-344 WHO'S FREE (I Pearson) T Cuthbert 8-11-0 ... B Storey 4

13-8 Burn Nooka, 11-4 Tally Boy, 9-2 Blueberry Hill, 11-2 Precipienne, 12 King Tud, 14 Others

3.15 COLDSTREAM HURDLE (novices: £629: 2m (17)

1 0011 MOSSMORRAN (D) (D Armstrong) A Scott 11-7 ... –
2 01 ARPAL CONQUEST (CD) (R. P. Adam) K Oliver 11-0 ... T G Dun
4 0F1 FRANCELL (D) (J Beech) R Fisher 11-0 ... K Teeland 7
5 001 MISS GALLANT (D) (Mrs C Johnston) T Barnes 11-0 ... M Barnes
6 0001 MY HABAT (D)(B) (F Watson) F Watson 11-0 ... C Grant
7 0331 THIRD REALM (R Twaddle) M Lambert 11-0 ... A Charlton
9 3 ARMENISTIS (S Leadbetter) S Leadbetter 10-7 ... J J O'Neill
11 BLACKFEET (A McInally) J S Wilson 10-7 ... A Stringer
14 4302 CONNECTOR (Miss N Brown) J S Wilson 10-7 ... C Hawkins
17 U0444 EXCAVATOR LADY (B) (J. Pickavance) Mrs M Nesbitt 10-7 ... R O'Leary
18 GREEN SHOES (Lady Arbuthnot) Lady Arbuthnot 10-7 ... D McCaskill 4
19 HASTY GODDESS (W A Stephenson) W A Stephenson 10-7 ... E McIntyre
21 0 KNOCK ON THE HEAD (Mrs F Walton) F Walton ... Mr J Walton
22 440220 MARACAS BOY (B) (Mrs J Waggott) N Waggott 10-7 ... K Whyte
23 U0 PACIFIC SPLENDOUR (R Jeffreys) C Bell 10-7 ... P Tuck
24 000 RABY (N Chamberlain) N Chamberlain 10-7 ... S Charlton
25 000 ROYAL GLOW (I Rodden) I Jordon 10-7 ... J Allen

2 Arpal Conquest, 3 Miss Gallant, 4 Third Realm, 6 Mossmorran, 8 Francell, 14 Connector, 20 others.

Kelso selections

By Michael Seely

12.45, On Leave. 1.15, Good Crack. 1.45, The Welder. 2.15, Chance Command. 2.45, Burn Nooka. 3.15, Francell.

[W]etherby results

[Goi]ng: good to soft

(1.1) TOCKWITH CONDITIONAL [JOC]KEYS HURDLE (selling handicap: £940:

[...]I CENTURION ch c, by Giacometti – [...]ducts (W A Stephenson) 4-10-6 ... G W Gray (2-1 fav) 1
[...] Lights ... P Nicholls (11-2) 2
[...]eaden Axe ... K Teelan (11-2) 3

[TOT]E: Win: £3.30. Places: £1.40, £1.90, [...] DF: £12.00. CSF: £15.95. Tricast: [...] W A Stephenson at Bishops Auckland. [...] Nimbo (20-1) 4th. 11 ran. NR: Sparkling

[...] 1.32) COLLINGHAM CHASE (novices [...]07: 2m 50yd)

[SLIEV]E BRACKEN b g, by No Argument – [...]phea (M Hogan) 7–12-0 Mr D Browne (2-5 fav) 1
[...]the ... R Crank (20-1) 2
[...]wed ... D Oldham (50-1) 3

[TOT]E: Win: £1.40. Places: £1.10, £2.30, DF: £6.90. CSF: £9.93. M Dickinson at [Harew]ood. 1l, 3l. Carpenter's Silk (4-1) 4th. 8

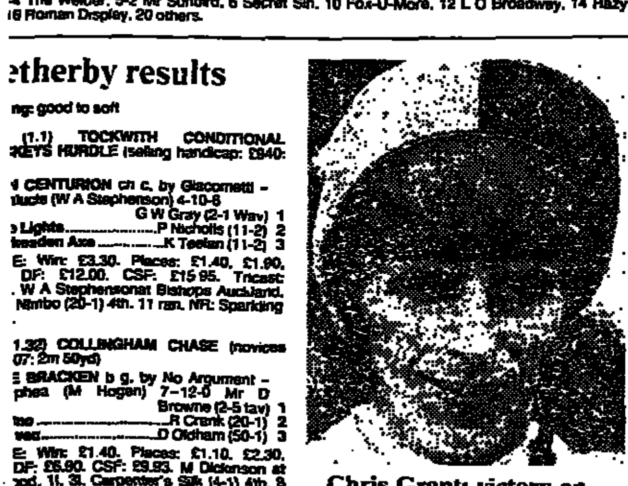
[...]) TARBROOK AND LOW HALL STUDS [HURD]LE (Hoechst regumate mares qualifier) [...]es: £1,058: 2m 4f)

[CHESTN]UT HILL ch, m by Sassafras– St [...] Girl (Snaffwell Stud Co Ltd) 5-11-0 J O'Neill (Evens fav) 1
[...]phire ... D Dutton (16-1) 2
[...]st ... J Barlow (11-1) 3

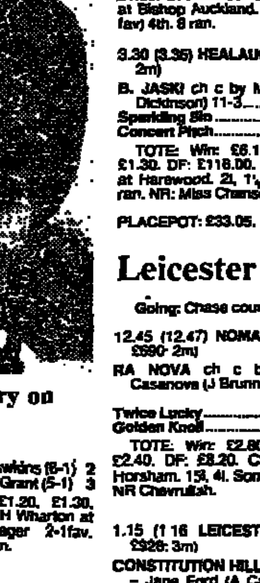
[TOT]E: Win: £1.70. Places: £1.30, £1.20, £3.20. [D]F: £8.50. CSF: £21.58. M H Easterby at [...]abeon. 1l, 3l. Thelmas Secret (20-1) 4th.

[...]32) Keswick Chase (handicap: £1,699: [...]0yd)

[...]E FLUTER b g. Irish Ball – Fair [...]mond (R Poppleton) 8-10-9 P Tuck (5-1) 1







Chris Grant: victory on Onapromise

Carlton ... C Hawkins (6-1) 2
O'Er The Border ... C Grant (5-1) 3

TOTE: Win £3.20. Places: £1.20, £1.30, £1.80. DF: £12.00. CSF: £39.02. H Wharton at Wetherby. 6l, hd. Carl's Wager 2-1fav. Fortuna's Express (11-2) 4th. 8 ran.

3.0 (3.03) WIKE CHASE (Handicap: £1,632: 2m 4f 100yd)

ONOPROMISE ch g by Sharp Edge– Halkussimo (T Macdonald) 7-11-4 C Grant (3-1 jt fav) 1
Miss Wood ... M Pepper (20-1) 2
Roman Con ... C Hawkins (10-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £3.60. Places: £1.20, £6.60, £1.60. DF: £32.90. CSF: £48.72. Denys Smith at Bishop Auckland. 3l, 4l. W Six Times (3-1 jt fav) 4th. 8 ran.

3.30 (3.35) HEALAUGH HURDLE (4-y-o: £690: 2m)

B. JASKI ch c by Malinowski– Fall Halo (A Dickinson) 11-3 ... K Whyte (6-1) 1
Sparkling Sin ... S Johnson (8-1) 2
Concert Pitch ... J O'Neill (11-8 fav) 3

TOTE: Win: £6.10. Places: £1.80, £6.50, £1.30. DF: £118.00. CSF: £63.31 M Dickinson at Harewood. 2l, 1½l. Emander (33-1) 4th. 19 ran. NR: Miss Chanson, Whats What.

PLACEPOT: £33.05.

Leicester

Going: Chase course soft. Hurdles heavy.

12.45 (12.47) NOMAD HURDLE (Div I 4-y-o: £690· 2m)

RA NOVA ch c by Ragstone – Miss Casanova (J Brunning-Goggin) 11-0 M Harrington (6-4 fav) 1
Twice Lucky ... D Shaw (9-2) 2
Golden Knoll ... M Perrett (14-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £2.80. Places: £1.30, £1.10, £2.40. DF: £8.20. CSF: £8.78. J Jenkins at Horsham. 15l, 4l. Somersday (16-1) 4th. 13 ran. NR Chevrullah.

1.15 (1 16 LEICESTER HURDLE (handicap: £328: 3m)

CONSTITUTION HILL b g by Royal Highway – Jane Ford (A Carver) 8-9-12 P Double (7-2) 1
Welsh Display ... R Linley (16-1) 2
The Disco Dago ... R Rowe (6-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £4.10. Places: £1.40, £4.60, £1.20. DF: £13.40. CSF: £49.76. C Tristine at Stratford-on-Avon. 10l, 6l. Glen Wise even fav. Pickled Pink (33-1) 4th. 9 ran.

1.45 (1.48 BREEDON CHASE (handicap: £1,299. 3m)

QUARE HOURS b g by Arcticeelagh – Melche (A Wates) 9-11-0 A Webber (5-4 fav) 1
Coolfancy ... Mr A J Wilson (3-1) 2
Hello Louis ... K Jones (11-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £1.90. Places: £1.40, £1.20. DF: £3.20. CSF: £5.06. R Gow at Dorking. 3l, 20l. Rubber Legs (7-2) 4th. 8 ran. ran.

2.15 (2.20 WYMESWOLD CHASE (Novices: £1,971: 2m 4f)

COMBE HILL b m by Crozier– Monte's Legend (J Henderson) 6-11-6 J Francome (100-30) 1
Another Breeze ... Mr A J Williamson (7-2) 2
Letterbox ... C Mann (25-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £4.30. Places: £1.70, £1.40, £5.50. DF: £13.40. CSF: £14.02. M Henderson at Lambourn. 1l, 15l. Pine King (6-4 fav) 4th.

B5-2 2.45 (2.46) GROBY CHASE (Maidens: £1,205: 2m)

DOUBLE STEP br g by Menelek– Barbie's Song (Mrs E Law) 6-11-9 P Barton (11-8 fav) 1
Newstead ... N Doughty (25-1) 2
Middlefever ... N Madden (4-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £2.90. Places: £1.10, £4.60, £1.30. DF: £50.00. CSF: £29.14. D Gandolfo at Wantage. 4l, 2½l. Music City (4-1). 8 ran.

3.15 (3.19) NOMAD HURDLE (Div II: 4-y-o: £690: 2m)

NOTRE CHEVAL b c by Weavers Hall– Polar Point (P Hamlyn) 11-7 P Scudamore (3-1 jt fav) 1
Rostra ... A Webber (13-2) 2
Dusty Farlow ... Miss Lynn Wallace (25-1) 3

TOTE: Win: £4.70. Places: £1.10, £2.70, £4.00. DF: £14.90. CSF: £22.36. D Nicholson at Stow-on-the-Wold. 4l, nk. Vitingo 3-1 jt-fav. Tenth of October (100-30) 4th. 15 ran.

PLACEPOT: £11.50.

STATE OF GOING: Plumpton: heavy; Kelso: good to soft. Tomorrow: Wincanton: soft; Southwell: soft.

David Miller

Hanging on by the bootlaces to an amateur ideal

Question: where in 1982-83 will the most skilful international rugby have been played: Twickenham, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Dublin or Paris? Answer: not any of these, but at Wigan, where the Australian Rugby League touring team exhibited a synthesis of mind, hand and foot which at times bordered on perfection.

I make the point because there is a strong line of reasoning to be followed through from Wigan to the blacking out of boot brand-markings which will take place when England face France on Saturday – an all-too-serious charade in which the Rugby Football Union (RFU) are falsely being seen by some as the Ugly Sisters, attempting to prevent Cinderella going to the ball to meet charming Prince Adidas. But seduction lies in wait.

The strength of Rugby Union is that it is still, for the great majority of those who play it, an amateur game. It is immune to legal threats of restraint of trade with which professionals have successfully intimidated the FA and MCC into retreating beyond the line at which the quality of the game must be held at the expense of the individual if indeed both are to survive.

The weakness of rugby union is that the same slightly aggressive moral righteousness by which it has sought to preserve its amateur virtue has simultaneously ensured an artificially low standard of performance *compared with professionals*. It is a fact of sporting life as incontrovertible as the experience of Archimedes in the bath that the skill of any 13-stone centre will rise in more or less direct proportion to the time spent practising. Rugby has tended to suppose erroneously that excellence could be effortless.

In the second half of the twentieth century, more than ever time equals money. The RFU are exposed to exactly the same problems which sooner or later confront every amateur governing body of either a spectator sport or one which generates a mass market for profitable equipment: the amateur performer voluntarily spends more and more time increasing his proficiency, and then illogically demands either financial compensation for that time from the governing body or a share of the commercial market cake.

Golf happily resolved the problem, for there was never any shame in crossing the Rubicon, the amateur and professional co-existing, distinct but amicable. Football and tennis ultimately abolished the shamateur by going open, leaving the amateurs happy at their own level and accepting that by definition you cannot force someone to be amateur who by his action and deceit, does not want to be. Athletics is now in a slightly absurd state of unstable equilibrium with paid amateurs, an almost inescapable situation because the athlete's every performance is exactly measured and to succeed it is obligatory to be full-time.

But Rugby Union has no professional escape hatch to an upper shelf other than the socially disregarded Rugby League. It considers itself, with its passionately supported international matches, as being top flight – which it is by tradition but hardly in absolute terms.

I have not the slightest doubt that those who have been in receipt of the insidious *Schugeld* have justified their action to themselves under the delusion that it was fair reward for their status and time commitment. Some even stretch that bogus justification to the accepting of, say, £300 for saying a few words at a formal gathering of diners sufficiently sycophantic to condone the payment.

Where rugby union's administration has got its jockstrap in an anomalous twist is that it is a willing party to the trend to become more proficient by an expansion of coaching, junior international programmes and so on. International rugby success is a prominent item of national prestige for smaller nations, and it has to be asked whether Scotland and Wales have been less eager to delve into the darker recess of the sponsored boot in case they should as a consequence have to suspend a player and diminish their prospects.

The startling success of the perceptive coaching with Llanelli and the Lions by Carwyn James, whose sudden death was sadly reported yesterday, precisely demonstrated the scope for improved standards, more latterly shown by Mike Davis with England. Attitudes have moved forward from the time when an England scrummage practice consisted of the selectors removing their jackets on a Friday afternoon and getting down to shove in their braces against the chaps. It is not sour grapes when I say that 20 years ago the equation of "natural development" clearly did not balance when Oxbridge rugby was often of senior international standards but Oxbridge football, in the shape of Pegasus, would have been thrashed by most first division teams.

Rugby Union has always produced its occasional genius, a Barry John or Gareth Davies, who would excel whether he played once a month or seven days a week, but for most the level of performance will be determined by the time devoted. That is why rugby will fashion its own noose by any expansion of competition, especially the World Cup currently being touted.

The RFU's stand against boot money is clouded once again by class. It is unjust, the egalitarians cry, for the heartless Establishment administrators to grind the poor innocent hooker, who doesn't know where he is going to find the money for the next six pints, while they themselves move about in cushioned luxury, receiving and giving favours to their friends and business acquaintances. The reality is somewhat different.

The RFU committee contains a minority of public school men, who pay much more for their wives to attend matches or go on tour than do the players. Their purchasable ticket allocation has been cut from 20 to 10 as they attempt sincerely to practice what they preach. The union's president, J. V. Smith, thought by some as reactionary – Cambridge and England, family firm in comfy Gloucestershire – emphatically refutes the accusations, saying:

Smith: 'not playing Nero'

"I'm not playing Nero, thumb up or down. I doubt of I'm earning any more in my job than some recent international players, and it cost me £500 to take my wife to the championship games last season. The majority of players in the past 20 years have been takers. Few are willing to put anything back in the game.

"I don't think we've taken a wrong decision over the boots. The BBC Nationwide programme merely stiffened our resolve. If we don't win this issue then many honorary administrators will pack up. The drift towards commercialism is reaching right down to club rugby, with officials wondering whether they should do more to help their players. But for every two or three players who get bought off by commerce, there are a thousand waiting to step up.

"Of course we need money to help run the game, but not money in individuals' pockets, and that's why we're asking for tenders for an 'international' boot. But we will not allow advertising. If we show any weakness we shall finish up like the FA with shamateurism".

Smith is worried about certain contradictions – full-time coaching administrators who still play county rugby, and some blatant abuses across the channel. But when Horst Dasler of Adidas refused to deny that 25 per cent or more of the price of a £40 pair of boots now went on promotion, Smith was convinced that this was one ball which the RFU had to heel against the head.

RUGBY UNION

King's pay penalty

By Gordon Allan

King's College	0
Guy's	3

Guy's beat King's College by a penalty goal to nothing in their first round Hospital's Cup match at Herne Hill yesterday and qualified to play the London at Honor Oak Park on January 25. Hackett, Guy's left wing, kicked the goal that mattered for a lineout infringement after 20 minutes of the first half.

It was not a score that seemed to matter too much at the time. Guy's played downwind in the first half and when they turned round for the second, a lead of three points looked insufficient. But the Hospitals Cup being what it is, with endless scope for muddle, general expectation was confounded.

King's were given a chance in the last minute to force a replay. They were awarded a penalty about 30 metres out, and to the left of the posts as Padwick, the kicker, looked at them. He missed, for the third time in the game, and up in the air went the arms of the Guy's players.

Guy's, despite difficulties in the tight, won an adequate supply of the ball and, through Poole and Owen, the halfbacks, more or less controlled affairs in the second half.

KING'S COLLEGE: R Atkinson (capt); S Clark, R Batal, R Harrison, S Lowe; M Padwick, J Murphy; S Campbell, P Briggs, A Gammill, R Edmondson, R Davies, T Glynn, P Campbell, D Gabe.

GUY'S: P Reynolds; R Docker, A Jones; T Bright, M Hackett, G Owen, N Poole (capt); G Parry, E Rose, P Taylor, G McHarg, A Cameron, N Roberts, D Lloyd, S Rayner.

Referee: T Tipheridge (London).

Executive Appointments

Residential property/Baron Phillips

Building your own dream home

Building your own home – an activity which seldom attracts attention – appears to be on the increase, as people strive to save themselves money and create a home they actually want to live in.

Over the years, of course, there are thousands of proud home owners who have rolled up their sleeves and got stuck in with trowel and plumb-line to produce their ideal house. Unfortunately few enter the project fully understanding what it involves; somehow it always appears easier on paper than it is in reality.

Usually people find a plot of land thinking it will provide the perfect setting for a home in the future when they decide to retire. They hang on to the site for years until they can afford to finance the design and building work, while continuing to live in the family house.

But I notice an increasingly popular way of building your own home is to do so with a group of people. The advantage is that you can spread not only the workload, but also the responsibility of administration and supervision.

One such project is underway in Cornwall outside Newquay, where 14 local families have joined forces to construct a small estate. It is hoped that in about 12 months each family will have its own three-bedroom house. And they hope to have saved a third of the price of a similar, conventionally built home.

No matter if you are building one or a group of homes, an architect is an essential part of the operation. In the Newquay project a south England company, MWT Architects, has been employed.

With offices stretching from Cornwall to Ipwich, MWT has already designed 100 self-build homes. Virtually all the schemes have been in Cornwall – Truro, St Austell, Padstow, Ponsanooth, and Threemilestones.

Despite having offices in other parts of the country, self-build seems particularly popular in the Southwest. MWT has been involved in other schemes on the Isles of Scilly, where the Duchy of Cornwall made land available for the eight-home project, and a ten-house scheme was completed last year at South Brent, Devon.

The company says it is involved in a further Cornish scheme where work is about to start on 12 bungalows.

One of the biggest problems in undertaking a self-build project is ensuring you get the right amount of materials when you need them, as well as negotiating contracts over the use of equipment.

In some cases the self-build group uses an established management team for professional advice and help at all stages of construction. At this latest scheme the individuals are acting independently using their own consultants.

An overall management group has been set up from within their own ranks and is expected to cope with all the administrative work. Most of the pre-construction work was handled by the architects. The Truro partner of MWT, Mr Peter Rookley, said: "We handled all the pre-contract negotiations and secured the necessary planning and building regulation approvals from the local authority."

Mr Malcolm Bisson, who is secretary of the management group, said of the Newquay project: "The idea is that if we put our own labour in, we can build the properties at a much lower cost than if a professional builder were involved. The homes are just as well built – since the builders have to live in them themselves naturally they want to get everything right.

"Most of the group are self-employed tradesmen, including electricians, masons, plumbers and carpenters. The skills for the whole job are there, so there should be no need to contract out."

Each member of the group is expected to devote a minimum of 20 to 25 hours a week to the project, which means working up to four nights a week together with holidays and weekends for the next year.

Construction has been made cheaper and safer because the group has chosen bungalows rather than houses, which means scaffolding is unnecessary. The use of timber-frame with a concrete block outer skin also makes building easier.

It is likely that we may see more people undertaking projects of this kind, whether in groups or individually, as they seek to buy the type of home they want at a price they can afford. Clearly, while building your own home is not the preserve of the very rich, it can still be expensive if you want a house designed to your own taste.

Unless you are well equipped with skills and experience, building your own home can be hazardous. Most people need to employ professional advisors of one kind or another and many, of course, will need the services of a builder too. Getting mortar on your own hands may be a very satisfying experience: it can also be a frustrating one if things start going wrong.

Apart from enlisting good professional help it is absolutely essential to ensure you do your sums correctly. There is nothing worse than running out of cash half way through the project and discovering the bank manager or building society will not advance you further sums. Calculations worked out even a few years ago can be wildly inaccurate as costs have soared. Back of envelope arithmetic may be fine in the pub, but it will not help you on the building site.

Having failed to reach its reserve at auction, **the Renaissance-style Rhinefield, near Brockenhurst, Hampshire, has now been sold by Knight Frank & Rutley in conjunction with John Jeffrey & Son for around £500,000. Built in 1890, it has 120 rooms, including 42 bedrooms and eight main reception rooms.**

La crème de la crème

هكذا من الأصل

La crème de la crème

Much more than a Secretary

If you are a senior secretary you don't just want a job that uses your skills, you want a career that reflects your experience. And if that experience includes at least five years at senior level, we may have just the job.

One of the top executives in our highly successful international company needs a man or woman who will not only want to become involved in the varied life of an executive office, but in the intricacies of the oil and gas industry too. Someone who will be able to deal confidently with a wide range of activities, from dealing with clients to dealing with personnel. From organising presentations to arranging the boss' teeming international diary. From keeping informed of press comment to working with accuracy and speed under lots of pressure.

Basically, you should be well-educated, over 25 years of age and have secretarial skills of at least 60 wpm typing and 110 wpm shorthand. And you must also have excellent administrative ability, a sense of diplomacy, integrity, stamina and enthusiasm. Because this is no ordinary secretarial job.

And the attractive salary and benefits package will reflect that.

For more information contact Lynne Errington, Personnel Officer, John Brown Engineers & Constructors Limited, 20 Eastbourne Terrace, London W2 6LE. Telephone 01-262 8080.



Secretary to the Financial Controller

Wembley area
Top salary + benefits

This is the ideal opportunity for a Secretary who not only enjoys working in a finance-based environment but who is also used to handling figure work whenever the occasion arises.

The Financial Controller at our Alperton distribution centre heads the finance and accounts team and is looking for someone with several year's secretarial experience at a similar level, accurate typing, shorthand and audio skills. 'O' levels in English and Maths are essential. It's a busy job that demands a responsible attitude as well as a high degree of flexibility. Ideal age range late 20's/early 30's.

WEA Records, part of the Warner Communications group of companies, offers an excellent salary and benefits that include 25 days annual holiday and discount on company products.

Send full C.V. indicating current salary to Hilary Rook, Personnel Department, WEA Records Ltd., PO Box 59, Alperton Lane, Wembley, Middx.

WEA RECORDS

PA/Secretary/ Organiser

required for small integrated group of companies involved in commodity trading/precious metal dealing and associated aspects of the investment field. Based in Hatton Garden the job is demanding and rewarding. Responsibility will be to the Directors of each Company within the Group. The successful applicant will be assisted by two female members of staff currently employed and trained. Experience of a similar position would be desirable. Salary and benefits are by negotiation.

Full CV to Box 0963H The Times

Super Secretaries

HAPPY NEW JOB to £6,000

We are urgently looking for a bright, outgoing young secretary, with good shorthand and typing, plus some secretarial experience, to join a friendly young team within one of London's foremost Estate Agents.

Lots of work and lots of laughs.

Where the people ... match the promise. Crone Corkill Recruitment Consultants. 01-629 6735

Secretary to the Shop Manager

We require an experienced and capable shorthand secretary who is both friendly and efficient to organise the Manager in charge of our large and busy central London Bookshop. Work of a responsible and confidential nature will include the preparation of correspondence and minutes in connection with any business in which the manager is involved. Some of the work will also be required for the Group Director with ultimate responsibility for this unit. The person appointed will have own office but will have plenty of contact with the predominantly young staff in a small friendly and relaxed company. Benefits include 5 weeks' holiday after one year's service, staff discount, staff canteen, free life assurance and company pension scheme. Salary from £6,750 after salary review.

Please telephone for an application form or write with full details to:

Personnel Department, Dillons University Bookshop, (Pentos Bookselling Group Ltd) 1 Malet St, WC1. Tel: 580 4215 or 636 1577

SECRETARY TO MANAGING DIRECTOR

We are an international bank based in the City and wish to recruit a Senior Secretary to work for our Managing Director.

The position is varied and challenging and will suit a mature, intelligent individual who can communicate effectively at all levels. The successful candidate will be highly competent, able to use their own initiative, absorb pressure and have good organisational skills.

We offer job involvement together with an attractive salary and generous fringe benefits.

Please telephone Jean Sporton on 01-600 1700 for further details.

JUNIOR MEDICAL SECRETARY

is invited to join a private West End practice. A digital Word Processor is used and the applicant must either be familiar with this or willing to upgrade. From £6,000 according to skill.

Tel. 01-935 2617

WORD PROCESSING EXP. AND VIVACITY FOR £6,500

The Director of a prestigious company in St. James's needs a secretary who enjoys using their initiative and working as a vital member of a small team. A quick and ready sense of humour, an excellent telephone manner, smart appearance and word processing experience are essential. Public school education, shorthand (90 w.p.m.) and age 20-25. Please telephone Susannah de Berniere or Juliet White on 01-493 5787.

GORDON YATES Ltd 35 Old Bond St. W.1. (Recruitment Consultants)

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Editor of well known weekly publication needs a Sec/PA to join his Editorial team. Must have good S/T, a flair for admin and a lively sense of humour.

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A change for the better

Business is expanding at around 30% a year. Morale and commitment are high. Prospects are tremendous for ambitious, self-motivated people aged 24-50.

- Earnings of £10,000+ probable in first year on basic of c£7,000 (neg).
- On-going training and support
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- 1st year management opportunities. – we promote *only* from within.

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SALES PROMOTION Sec to assist Directors on fast moving business – some account handling – £7,500.

ADVERTISING Media/Assist Sec – exp. essential – Varied challenging job – £7,500.

LARGE AD AGENCY required P.A. to assist Co. Sec & Legal Adviser – very confidential work – £7,500.

WE NEED TEMPS URGENTLY FOR THE ABOVE INDUSTRIES.

Contact: Carolien Price or Sylvia Barner on 01-493 6456

8 Blenheim Street London W1 — adpower communications

Ann Warrington (Secretarial Courses)

CONFIDENTIAL P.A. TO CITY CHAIRMAN

Well groomed Secretary with good college training and possibly a knowledge of languages will assist this high powered chairman with personal and business duties. Charm tact and dedication required in this career position. £7,500

Phone Ann Warrington send us your CV so we can find what you want.

628 4200

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Free Lunches

One min from Victoria Station

If you join us as Secretary to our young Assistant Company lawyer. Good shorthand and audio speeds essential. WP experience useful. Interesting and responsible job for someone with common sense and sense of humour. Similar opportunity exists in our Strategic Planning Department – working as part of a team. 21 days holiday, large co. benefits. Salaries circa £6,500.

Ring Christina Denny on 01-730 0888 ex. 255 for more details

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URGENTLY REQUIRED

Enthusiastic Secretary/Assistant required for small, but busy furnished letting department in our Mayfair Office. Applicants must have good presentation, outgoing personality, clean driving licence and fast, accurate typing.

Apply Mrs Joy MacDonald 81-629 4513

THREE YOUNG SECRETARIES TO £6,500

We have three interesting secretarial vacancies (two in the City and one in the West End) for high calibre college leavers or second jobbers. Shorthand and typing must be good (90/50). All the vacancies are in substantial organisations and offer varied and interesting duties plus career opportunities and excellent fringe benefits.

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TRI-LINGUAL SECRETARY

We are a well established international banking consultancy and now require a tri-lingual secretary/administrative assistant. Fluency in English, French and German is required.

The work will be varied in this busy office and will include overseas telephone calls, audio typing and sundry clerical duties. Accuracy is important and word processor experience would be an advantage.

Please send a detailed curriculum vitae to Roy Webb, Jonathan Wren International Limited, 170, Bishopsgate, London EC2M 4LX.

A Step Up In SW1

Jolly Receptionist + typ	£6,000
Audio Sec for Property Co	£6,000
Young Flexible Secretary	£6,500
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Tel: 01-730 5148 (24hrs) — JAYGAR CAREERS LTD Recruitment Consultants

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Mayfair Residential Department require an efficient, cheerful person to carry out secretarial duties and assist generally a busy negotiating team.

Please contact David Hall, 01-499 9671

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required by well known national firm of estate agents in Wiltshire. Very interesting and varied work in first class conditions. Knowledge of estate agency desirable, good telephone manner, typing and shorthand essential. Able to work on own initiative. Salary negotiable. Please write with full c.v. to

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PA/SECRETARY

with basic bookkeeping is required by architects in South Kensington. Salary £6,500 negotiable.

Ring 01-370 3129.

Legal Secretary

for firm of solicitors in WC1. Must have SH, audio, word-processing and legal experience essential.

£6,500

Ring Barbara on 402 4893

SECRETARY

Urgently required for busy Highgate Office to assist in the administration of 6 residential homes for the elderly. The work is varied & interesting. Pleasant telephone manner, initiative & accurate typing essential. Knowledge of accounts would be helpful. The position is subject of review after 6 months. Hours 9.30-5pm Monday-Friday. Salary neg.

Please contact the Administrator, Hill Homes, Denewood Rd, Highgate, London, N6 4AQ 01 348 3383

SECRETARY/ RECEPTIONIST

Required for International hairdressing company W1 area, operating salons on ships around the World. Shorthand essential and ability to deal with people. Salary commensurate with experience. Phone Glenise 631 1181

PA/ SECRETARY

Cheerful PA/Secretary early 20s required to work for a small, friendly PR/Sports sponsorship Company. Good Sh and telephone manner essential.

Please telephone 351 2010

Michele Zadek Recruitment Limited

SECRETARY/ ASSISTANT

We are a recruitment Consultancy specialising in advertising, PR, media etc. We are looking to complete our team by taking on a Secretary/Assistant. Aged 20-28, nasty shorthand, good typing, at least one years secretarial experience. You must be interested in people, be stable and like working in a small company sometimes under a lot of pressure. We are moving to Covent Garden very soon.

For further details please call Michele Zadek or Sue Chesney.

Salary is negotiable a.a.e.

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Forget the dentist . . .

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In fact, if you come in to see us to discuss your next permanent or temporary secretarial job you'll enjoy the individual attention and honest advice that we'll give you.

Why not ring Rosalie Preskett or Lorena Castellino and make your appointment now.

01-836 4086

£9,500

The chairman of a company with interests in the Leisure Industry needs a PA Secretary to coordinate a hectic schedule of engagements in this country and abroad. The work is demanding and requires careful planning. The successful applicant will possess a flawless memory, superb organising skills, style and confidence. Age about 30.

Directors' Secretaries Tel 01 629 9323

£7,500 + Mort. subs

A lively secretary, aged 24-35, is needed to work for two very busy executives in the Corporate Finance Department of a large merchant bank in EC4. In addition to normal secretarial duties, you will be involved in keeping their diaries, making travel and meeting arrangements. You should thrive on hard work, be reliable and a good organiser. A good educational background and SH/Typing speeds of 110/70 are essential. Superb company benefits.

PLEASE RING 588 3535

Crone Corkill Recruitment Consultants

SECRETARY

Aged 20-40. We are a large professional firm situated next to LONDON BRIDGE STATION and we have a few vacancies immediately available for secretaries with at least 2 years' recent experience. You must have a good educational background, minimum O level standard and be a proficient audio typist with an interest in word processing.

The vacancies are varied and interesting and applicants must be prepared to become fully involved in the work of this international company.

Our staff enjoy a good salary with regular reviews and excellent company benefits including pension scheme, Christmas bonus and many social facilities.

Please forward a C.V., giving a daytime telephone number if possible, to: Mrs Zita Chamberlain, Price Waterhouse, Southwark Towers, 32 London Bridge St, London SE1 9SY.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE PROMOTION, c £8,000

Superb opportunity for well-qualified PA/Sec. Keen to take full responsibility for running small, busy W1 office of wide travelling director. Graduate preferred, basic bookkeeping skills essential, besides fast, accurate typing, telex, proof-reading. Some agricultural research, etc. Foreign languages an advantage. This job is demanding on heart and time, and requires diplomacy, competence, commitment and considerable calmness under pressure.

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Box 2428 G The Times

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(a) For Professor of Laws (s/hand, some audio): familiarity with legal material. Senior post for responsible person. Age over 25. Salary on scale to £7,882 inclusive of London Weighting.

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Salaries for (a) and (c) on scale to £6,598 inclusive. Age over 25.

(d) For Chemical Engineering academic staff (some technical typing). Varied work inc. assistance with departmental library. Salary on scale to £6,050 inclusive.

(e) For Political Economy research team (some s/hand). PART-TIME 14-21 hrs. p. week. Salary pro rata to (d).

(f) For Slade School (some s/hand). PART-TIME 28 hrs p. week approx. 30 weeks p.a. (College Terms). Salary pro rata of (d). Age over 23.

(g) For Professor of Computer Science (typing). Documentation Assistant required to use computer systems and word processor: training given. Age 18. Salary to £5,119 inc.

Good speeds. 5 'O' levels including English Language. Generous holidays. Season Ticket Loan Scheme. Applications to Elisabeth Ridley, Personnel Division, University College London, Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT. Tel: 01-387 7050 ext. 209.

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A large insurance group who offer an excellent range of company benefits, need a well educated Secretary for their young and pleasant Company Secretary. A financial backround is desirable and word processing training will be given. Age 25-35. Speeds 100/60.

377 8600 CITY
439 7001 WEST END

Secretaries Plus The Secretarial Consultants

DULWICH VILLAGE c.£7,500

Experienced PA/Secretary with first class skills required for small and friendly professional firm, situated in an attractive and easily accessible area of South London. The work is interesting and varied and the working conditions excellent. Applications, in confidence, enclosing full CV to Box 0961H The Times.

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With the best Temporary Assignments in London. Your cheque in the current week – at top rates of course – and a loving care that's out of this world!

Coffee's ready – welcome!

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SECRETARY TO TWO P.R. ACCOUNT MANAGERS

Salary neg. to £7,000

An experienced and capable secretary is required urgently by a small busy W1 public relations agency. Successful applicants will need to have impeccable secretarial qualifications (75 typing, 100 s/h). Good organisational ability, as well as a willingness to be involved in the more mundane tasks. You will also be required to liaise with Clients and the Press. Salary according to experience. Please apply enclosing cv to:

YVE ELLIOTT, SHIRE-HALL P.R. 9 Gees Court, London, W1M 5HQ 629 5291

LLOYDS UNDERWRITERS £8,000

An excellent opportunity has arisen to work as PA/Sec to the charming MD of this small friendly firm. You should be aged 25-30, be capable and confident, and enjoy being delegated to. This busy position, involving the organisation of lunches and meetings and considerable liaison with clients. Good shorthand and typing (100/60 wpm) required. Luxurious new offices in EC3.

RING 588 3535

Crone Corkill Recruitment Consultants

FLUENT FRENCH c. £8,000 + Bonus

Small US stockbrokers seek P.A. who has a real head for figures and is a first class administrator. Great deal of organising & client liaison. English sh. req. 25-35. Call 283 6833.

FRENCH – HENLEY

Bilingual PA 25-30. Self starter. To £8,500. Call 408 1631

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Immerse yourself completely in the abundance of admin which comes with organising training for the staff of this international firm. Exp. graduate ideal. Audio skills req. (sh. useful).

Call 283 6833

MIDDLETON JEFFERS RECRUITMENT LTD

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Charming boss needs first class PA/Sec (30-40) to set up and administer new small West End business. First class skills, appearance and initiative essential as is the ability to deal with VIPs at Government level.

01-730 5148 (Rec.Con) (24hrs) JAYGAR CAREERS LTD

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Join this busy firm of estate agents & enjoy full responsibility for recruitment of all secretarial staff. Liase with agencies, interview candidates, deal with employment administration & handle all personnel queries. 90/50 skills needed.

Elizabeth Hunt RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS 18 Grosvenor Street London W1 Telephone 01-499 2921

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For top man of multi-national organization. First class skills, personality, administrative ability needed. Meet and deal with many influential people. Superb benefits and scope offered.

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ALFRED MARKS Staff Agency

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Our brand new branch needs to recruit a team of the best temporaries in London. If you have excellent secretarial skills, w.p or clerical, then we want to meet you. In return you will be well looked after, have a choice of the best jobs and be one of the best paid temps in London.

Duke Street House, 415-417 Oxford St, London W.1. (opposite Selfridges) 01-629 9853

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The charming Personnel and Office Manager of this major timber importing company is looking for an assistant to whom he can delegate responsibilities with total confidence. This is an involving demanding job and you will be sent on a short training course as your duties will include interviewing junior staff. Ability to deal with people at all levels in a tactful and good humoured manner combined with previous personnel experience and adequate SH/Typing skills essential. Good company benefits, age 30-35.

Please call 434 4045

Crone Corkill Recruitment Consultants

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As Senior Secretary in the brand new Commercial Dept of this blue chip international company you will perform a P.A. role to the Manager assisting in every aspect of his work (foreign language an asset). Plenty of scope for someone who enjoys variety and top level responsibility. Benefits include non contributory pension scheme, £1 LV's, season ticket loan + generous bonus scheme. If you have sound secretarial skills (100/50) and polished presentation

Contact Hilary Evans on 631 1606 (Rec Cons)

Price Jamieson & Partners Ltd

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£6,150 + early review

For busy Newspaper Advertisement Manager and small sales team – Fleet Street area. Applicants 20+, must be intelligent, numerate, with good audio secretarial skills, sense of humour, unflappable nature, organizing ability and stacks of initiative.

Telephone today Virginia Bostock 01-583 9199 extn 206

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Senior PA Sec (on scale £6,900 – £7,800) working with wide range of confidential and admin topics, students and staff in this most important University post. Good S H skills some audio. 6 weeks hols.

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PA to the Director

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ASH 5/11 Mortimer St., London, W1N 7RH 01-637 9843

MEDICAL SECRETARY £7,500 pa neg.

Experienced medical secretary 28-45 years for international company Victoria. Duties will include secretarial assistance to chief medical officer, plus contact with the public. Shorthand and typing speeds 80/50 and experience in private practice preferred. Excellent working conditions and benefits. Full details:- Veronica Lapa 937 6525

CENTACOM

SVENSKA/ ENGELSKA/ SPANSKA

We are seeking a Secretary/Assistant. Applicants should be under 30 years of age, have a substantial knowledge of a Scandinavian language, Spanish and English, as well as a good educational background and experience of office procedures. Salary negotiable based on qualifications. Please apply with C.V. Details to Spanish Citrus Management Committee, 23, Manchester Square, London W1.

ASSISTANT TO LONDON MANAGER INVESTMENT BROKERAGE

Efficient administrator with initiative and discretion. Lots of client contact. £7,000 p.a. + bonus + company benefits.

Phone Miss Elliott

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25-40, to care for small team. Good negotiable salary, c. £7,000. If you can work alone on your own initiative, have excellent office skills, organising ability, a warm telephone manner and enjoy client contact, ring Barbara Watson on 01-491 3764.

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Travel Company requires lively, self-motivated person educated to A level standard. Must have good shorthand, secretarial and organising skills.

Write with career details to: Stephen Matthews, Intasun Leisure Group, 2 Cromwell Ave, Bromley, Kent. BR2 9AQ.

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Required for Commodity Marketing Association. Applicant must be able to work alone and be prepared to tackle all aspects of the varied but demanding job. Duties will include some travel. Secretarial experience essential, together with knowledge of Dutch or one of the Scandinavian languages. Salary negotiable c £12,000.

Please submit cv to Mrs Jecock, 67 Upper Thames St, EC4

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PARIS International Law Office

Urgently requires experienced, fluent, bi-lingual French/English Secretary. Send C.V. and handwritten letter to S. D. Mercer, 6 Rue du Mont Thabor, 75001, PARIS. Interviews possible in London. Salary negotiable according to experience.

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SECRETARY FOR PRO-DIRECTOR

The Pro-Director assists the director in various aspects of his work, deputises in his absence and is actively involved with the schools many committees. His secretary therefore has a responsible job working at the centre of the school's administration, calling for tact and confidentiality.

Applicants should have a good standard of general education and sound secretarial and organisational skills (shorthand is required but need not be fast).

Salary will be on a scale rising to £6,898 and benefits including generous paid holidays and season ticket loans.

If interested please telephone Miss Nell Ryden on

404 4769

to arrange an informal interview. Nell Ryden, Personnel Department.

London School of Economics Houghton St., London, WC2A 2AE

LOOKING FOR A JOB WITH A DIFFERENCE?

Busy private hospital seeks young enthusiastic person to deal with enquiries and admissions.

Working closely with medical and nursing staff – secretarial skills essential.

If you have commonsense, initiative and a friendly personality, please apply in writing to:

The Matron, Unsted Park, Munstead Heath, Godalming, Surrey.

(Application forms to be returned by 28th January 1983).

SALES PROMOTION AGENCY

Requires PA Secretary to join young expanding company, good shorthand typing required.

Genuine promotional prospects. Salary A.A.E.

Ring Sue Hartley 01-434 4006

PA/SECRETARY

required for a small Public Relations Department within City based international company to work for both the Director and the Manager. Preferred age range 23-35. Educated to A-level standard. Excellent secretarial skills – minimum speed of 100/50. PR/Press background very desirable. Salary c. £7,000 with review July 1983.

Please telephone Miss Barbara Bower 01-283-1234 (No Agencies)

SECRETARY/PA IN THE CITY

International investment banking/stockbroking company requires experienced secretary/PA to chief executive. Essentials are flexibility, sense of humour, ability to work under pressure. A good salary will be offered stop. Write enclosing CV to Box 0975H The Times

SECRETARY/ PA

required for small City PR consultancy. Must be accurate shorthand/typist, be used to working under pressure and have a pleasant telephone manner. Opportunity to learn to operate word processor. Excellent salary and benefits in modern working conditions. Contact Andrew Marshall on 01-353 0186.

DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S AWARD

The Director requires an experienced Secretary/PA with good professional skills.

Application forms and further information from Roger Taylor, Administration Officer, 5 Prince of Wales Terrace, Kensington, London W8 5PG. Telephone 01-937 5205.

P.A., CLIENT LIAISON

£7,500+ Age 24-35

Your flair for P.R. + your proven sec. ability at Dir. level are req'd by this busy Snr City exec. This is an ideal opp. to use your initiative. Speeds 90/60+ telex exp. ess.

Call Lorna 353 9183.

JOHN MURRAY ASSOC'S REC CONS

SECRETARY/ PA

required for small City PR consultancy. Must be accurate shorthand/typist, be used to working under pressure and have a pleasant telephone manner. Opportunity to learn to operate word processor. Excellent salary and benefits in modern working conditions. Contact Andrew Marshall on

01-353 0186.

EXPERIENCED PA REQUIRED

For Chairman of The White Elephant Club in Curzon Street. Basic requirements, common sense, ability to work with a varied assortment of people of many nationalities, deal with more than one job at a time, accurate typing and good telephone manner essential. Eventually able to follow through and work on own initiative after being thrown in at the deep end. Some inside knowledge of restaurant and television would help. Lunches provided. Age 26 – 38. Salary negotiable, flexible hours.

Please write with c.v. to: Stella Richman 28 Curzon St London W1Y 8EA Tel: 499 2763

MEDICAL SECRETARY required in the Clinical Genetics Unit of the Institute of Child Health (the medical school to the Hospitals for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street). Salary according to age and experience within the range of £5,119 to £6,050. Previous medical experience an advantage. Detailed job description available from Elizabeth Lord. 01-242 9789. ext 4

PA TO £8,500 – SW5. The Managing Director of this well-known Interior Design company needs an efficient secretary with good organisational abilities to deal with personnel and general office administration. Adequate typing and some shorthand combined with excellent commercial experience necessary. Age 28-35. Ring 434 4045 Crone Corkill Recruitment Consultants.

THE MARKETING MANAGER of dynamic computer sales company in WC2 needs first class shorthand secretary administrator for himself and his energetic team. Previous sales marketing experience essential. Salary highly negotiable from £7,000 for right person. Please contact Rosalie Preskett 01-836 4086. La Creme Rec Cons.

SECRETARY for small, friendly office near Warren St. Good sh essential. Start as soon as possible. Salary approx £6,000. Contact Child Accident Prevention Trust 388 5652.

FRENCH AND SPANISH. Young Audio Secretary for friendly legal office in the city. Salary £6,000. Ring International Secretaries 01-491 7108. Rec Cons.

HARLEY STREET. Medical diagnostic unit requires Secretary Receptionist. Interesting work. Responsible job. 4 or 5 days per week. Tel: 01-935 6098.

BI-LINGUAL SECRETARY Eng shorthand and fluent French, for international city bank. £7,250 . major bank benefits. Please ring Rosalie Preskett 01-836 4086 Creme Rec Cons.

AN IDEAL SECOND JOB £7,000 Ideal opportunity for a young secretary to take a step up and join famous International Bank. You assist two very charming business directors in a full pa/secretarial role. Beautiful offices and excellent benefits including mortgage subsidy. 90/50 skill essential. Please call ... 8070 Elizabeth Hunt Recruitment Consultants.

ADMIN SECRETARY, £7,200. Join busy firm of architects and take responsibility for all office administration and assist a very pleasant executive with a full PA Sec role. Pleasant relaxed atmosphere. 100/... skills needed. Please call 499 ... Elizabeth Hunt Recruitment Consultants.

FRENCH/ARABIC. PA to MD commodity traders EC1. A fair knowledge of the above languages, English shorthand essential. Telex experience preferable. Salary £8,000. Telephone International Secretaries 01-491 7108. Rec Cons.

ATTRACTIVE, capable, well-spoken shorthand secretary required by Barclay Ltd in Berkeley Square ... two Rolls Royce sales executives ... weeks' hols, LVs, salary negotiable, start immediately. Tel. Vic... Spencer Cooper on 629 7444.

SECRETARY

required for interesting and varied post in small friendly company situated near Moorgate.

Candidates should have good shorthand/typing speeds and possess an attractive personality.

Good salary offered to right person plus other benefits.

Preferred age 23-28.

Please tel. Mrs Mill on 01-377-0311 for an appointment.

Negotiator

Required for busy Fulham Estate Agents. Working as part of a small team. Willing to use secretarial skills on occasions and flair for dealing with people more important than experience. Please telephone Robert Thomas 731-3331

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LECTURES AND MEETINGS

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

9.38 For Schools, Colleges: Science workshop. 10.00 You and Me. For four and five-year-olds. Presented By Maggie Ollerenshaw (not Schools). 10.15 Maths: Angles. 10.38 Maths: Geometry. 11.00 Words and Pictures. 11.17 Composing film music. 11.40 Read On! 12.00 Closedown.

12.30 *News After Noon with Richard* Whitmore and Fern Britton. The weather prospects come from Michael Fish. 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles).

1.00 Pebble Mill at One. Canon Eley, the clerical cook from Carlisle has some advice on French fare; Ian Lyon reports on the mysteries of baggage handling; and there is an item on Hungarian hurdy-gurdy. 1.45 Bod. (r).

2.01 For Schools, Colleges: Watch: *Roman beginnings*. 2.18 Modern History: Why Appeasement? 2.40 Merry-go-Round. 3.00 The Gun. The first of ten programmes tracing the history of firearms. Introduced by *Christopher Roads* and narrated by Duncan Carse (r). 3.15 Embroidery. Appliqúe is the subject of this first in a series of ten programmes about modern embroidery (r). 3.40 Lyn Marshall's Everyday Yoga. Lesson three: The Fish. 3.53 Regional news (not London).

3.55 Play School. For the under fives (shown earlier on BBC2). 4.20 Cartoon: Laurel and Hardy characters in Squawking Squatter (r). 4.25 Jackanory. Andrew Burt reads the second and final part of *The Lightkeepers, by Elizabeth* Renier. 4.40 Take Hart. Tony Hart and his friend Morph with another programme in the entertaining art series for children of all ages.

5.00 Newsround. The latest world news for young people. 5.10 Captain Zep – Space Detective. The inter-galactic investigator is asked to supervise the security arrangements on the planet, Synope. A task that is not as straightforward as it seems.

5.40 News with Moira Stuart. 6.00 South East at Six.

6.22 Nationwide.

6.45 Doctor Who. Peter Davison stars in the final part of Arc of Infinity.

7.10 A Question of Sport. The first of a new series. Steve Cram, Ollie Campbell, Bryan Robson and Wendy Norman form two teams under the captaincies of Bill Beaumont and Willie Carson and compete in a test of sporting knowledge.

7.40 Open All Hours. Arkwright is on the horns of a dilemma when the object of his desires, nurse Gladys Emmanuel, informs him she will only enter his house if he buys a new washing machine (r).

8.10 Dallas. The tension mounts in the Ewing household and *everybody* seems to be getting on each other's nerves.

9.00 News with John Humphrys.

9.25 Skorpion. The first part of a new six-episode adventure serial about international terrorists. A crashed plane reveals an automatic pistol much used by the terrorist fraternity. The pilot is dead – but where has his passenger gone?

9.55 Sportsnight introduced by Harry Carpenter. Highlights from one of this evening's FA Cup third round replay matches.

10.50 Now Get Out of That. A test of wit and ingenuity between two teams representing the cities of Oxford and Cambridge (r).

11.23 News headlines.

11.25 *Barbara Mandrell and the* Mandrell Sisters. Their guests are Marty Robbins and Bob Hope (r).

12.05 Weather.

ITV/LONDON

9.30 For Schools: The process of turning milk into cheese 9.42 How milk from the cow reaches the doorstep 9.59 Light-sensitive devices 10.15 Experiments with low temperatures 10.35 The Black Country dialect 11.05 Gateway to Europe 11.22 The role of cats in literature, legend and domestic life 11.39 The Hodgkins' and the 1945 General Election.

12.00 Pullover. For the very young (r) 12.10 Rainbow Geoffrey Hayes explains to the puppets why some things never happen 12.30 The Video Age. Patrick Stoddart with the latest video releases in the war film category. Discussing them is General Sir John Hackett

1.00 News. 1.20 Thames News.

1.30 Crown Court. The case continues against the policeman accused of misconduct 2.00 A Plus presented by Trevor Hyett. Included this afternoon is Mary Parkinson's regular Second Opinion feature in which viewers' questions on antiques are answered.

2.30 Snooker: The Lada Classic. Coverage of the game between Tony Knowles and Kirk Stevens. From the Spectrum Arena, Warrington.

4.00 Pullover. A repeat of the programme shown at midday 4.15 Dangermouse. Episode three of the Return of Count Duckula 4.20 The Sooty Show presented by Matthew Corbett. 4.30 Five Magic Minutes with Alan Shaxon (r) 4.40 The Book Tower. Stephen Moore selects five more books from the Book Tower and continues the story of Nameon. His guest is Stratford Johns.

5.15 Mr and Mrs. The first of a new series of quizzes to find out how much married people know about their partners. Presented by Derek Batey with Susan Cuff

5.45 News 6.00 Thames news

6.25 Help! Viv Taylor Gee with some help for insomniacs. She *takes a look at some unusual* remedies and talks to Dr Peter Tyrer the author of How to Sleep Better.

6.35 Crossroads. Oliver is an *unwilling participant in Sally* Bank's ambitious social plans.

7.00 This is Your Life. Clutching his big red book Eamonn Andrews reduces another celebrity to tears as tales and characters from the past are paraded before him (or her).

7.30 Coronation Street. Bad feeling comes to the boil between Len and Brian.

8.00 London Night Out. The first of a new series of variety programmes presented by Tom O'Connor. Topping the bill is American singer Glen Campbell. Supporting him are Diane Solomon, Mike Reid and, from France, the comedy dance team of Chantal and Dumont.

9.00 Unknown Chaplin. The second of three programmes showing never-before-seen footage of Chaplin at work either directing or acting or both. This episode contains interviews with some of the actors he used in his films and some recently discovered rushes of the making of City Lights.

10.00 News.

10.30 Snooker: The Lada Classic. Coverage of the game between Steve Davis and Dennis Taylor.

12.00 Barney Miller. Part one of Dietrich's Arrest. One of the police captain's men attends a peace demonstration as a private citizen and ends up on the wrong side of the law.

12.25 Close with Richard Pascoe reading from the works of John Henry Newman.



Marianne Borgo: BBC1 9.25pm

CHOICE

● Much-travelled reporter Harold Williamson retreads some familiar ground for a new six-part series ONLY TIME WOULD TELL (BBC2 8.10pm). During his fifteen years with Man Alive Harold Williamson met people from the length and breadth of the country, interviewing *the bereaved, the disabled*, the distraught and the deprived. Williamson begins his series by seeing if time has healed Anne Crosby's despair at having a mongol son, Matthew. When he was born she wanted him to die. By the time he was three years old Anne decided Matthew must go into a home because of the disruption he was causing the family and the effect it was having on the development of their normal daughter. But the poor child was so unhappy that his father, an architect, built a new home for the *mentally handicapped in* Bedfordshire. That was 14 years ago and Matthew has lived in that purpose- built home ever since. Has his mother's attitude towards him changed over the years? Williamson investigates.

● SKORPION (BBC 9.25pm), a new six-part thriller, begins with a bang tonight with an assassination attempt on a seemingly blameless woman. Gabrielle is the enigmatic heroine who is pursued from Paris to the highlands of Scotland by faceless villains. Why is this world-renowned head of an international refugee organization on terrorists' death-list? And why is she making for a remote Scottish village? An entertaining but sometimes confusing first episode.

● Georgina Reid's first play for radio, the comedy drama THE PEEWIT (Radio 4 3.02pm) receives a second airing this afternoon. Set in the household of Thomas Carlyle the story concerns a young girl who is employed there as a servant. A cockney, with all the attributes associated with the chirpy Londoners, she at first gets on the nerves of the celebrated writer and he on hers because of his total lack of humour caused by his absorption in his work on the history of the French Revolution. But they gradually grow to respect one another and it is she who saves him when disaster strikes his beloved manuscript after he hands it over to his publisher, John Stuart Mill. Rosalind Adams stars as the boisterous Sarah with Bill Paterson as Carlyle.

BBC 2

10.20 Gharbar. A magazine programme of interest to Asian women. This morning Rajni Kaul and Taleya Rehman question a doctor about colds and influenza 10.45 Closedown 11.00 Play School. For the under fives, presented *by Rosalind Wilson and Chris* Tranchell. The story is Ahhh! said the Stork, written and illustrated by Gerald Rose 11.25 Closedown.

4.30 Romer's Egypt. Down-to-earth Egyptologist, John Romer in the first of three programmes on his favourite subject, climbs pyramids at Giza, shoots the rapids of Aswan and 'dies' at Sakkara (r).

5.10 Around with Alliss. At the Ashridge Golf Club, Herts, Peter Alliss chats and drives with Ludovic Kennedy (r).

5.40 Robinson Crusoe of Clipper *Island* Episode two of the* nail-biting yarn in 14 parts about spies and a mysterious island.

6.00 Cartoon Two. The Commission, a Bulgarian-made film, directed by Pancho Bogdanov.

6.10 Scene Plays: Justice – Uncle Sangi, by Tom Hadaway. A crisis arises when a pet dog *atacks a hostile neighbour*. Starring Tariq Yunus (first shown on Schools).

6.40 Collecting Now introduced by Harriet Crawley. A collection of Royal and Imperial Crown Jewels in replica; a museum of 130 veteran, vintage and post-vintage motor cycles; and advice on making houses more secure are among the *items in this evening's* programme.

7.10 News summary with subtitles.

7.15 Balloon Over Yorkshire. Sid Perou takes a hot air balloon and a camera on a trip from Castle Howard to the stark landscape of the North Yorkshire Moors.

7.45 Geoffrey Smith's World of Flowers. *A new series of ten programmes that examines* the origins of some of our non-native flowers. In this first programme Geoffrey Smith studies the world of mountain flowers.

8.10 Only Time Would Tell. For the past 15 years Harold Williamson has been a reporter for the Man Alive programme. *In this first of a* six-programme series he re-visits some of the people he interviewed for Man Alive.

9.00 M*A*S*H Black comedy about *an American field hospital* during the Korean War. Starring Alan Alda, Mike Farrell and Harry Morgan.

9.25 Duke Ellington . . . and his *famous orchestra*. A biography of the celebrated band leader, presented by Russell Davies.

10.40 Newsnight. The latest world *and domestic news including* an extended look at one of the stories that made this morning's headlines Ends at 11.35

CHANNEL 4

4.45 Jeopardy. A new general knowledge game imported from the United States where it has been successful for the past 12 years. Its attraction lies in the fact that the questionmaster doesn't ask questions – he gives the contestants the answer and they have to supply the question. The quizmaster is Derek Hobson.

5.15 World of Animation. A compilation, by Richard Evans, *of the best in animation from* around the world.

5.30 Start Here. A new science-made-simple series for early teenagers. The programme takes place in a house of the future in which four children conduct scientific experiments under the eye of Konrad the Robot. Among this first programme's experiments are the breaking of wood using only air and the crushing of a tin without touching it.

6.00 The Munsters: Autumn Croakus* Grandpa Munster decides he needs a wife and goes to a *marriage bureau*. But who would want a ghoulish grandpa? Starring Al Lewis, Yvonne de Carlo and Fred Gwynne.

6.30 Shakespeare Lives. Michael Bogdanov's with part two of his examination of The Taming of the Shrew. With Suzanne Bertish and Daniel Massey acting out the battle of the *sexes Bogdanov illustrates to* his animated and argumentative audience the brilliance and subtlety of Shakespeare's writing.

7.00 Channel Four News

8.00 Brookside. Annabelle decides to use her teaching skills but her method of trying to find a job leads to some confusion and misunderstanding.

8.30 Broadside: 'No One Suffered' – British 'A' Bomb Tests in Australia 1952-8. An investigation into the illnesses that have struck up to 300 British servicemen who were connected with the British atom bomb tests carried out in the South Australian desert.

9.00 Film: The Homecoming (1973) starring Cyril Cusack, Ian Holm, *Michael Jayston and* Vivien Merchant. Peter Hall directs this screen version of Harold Pinter's play about a retired butcher and his family. Max lives in his drab North London home with his son Lenny and his brother, Sam. Late one evening Max's oldest son, Teddy, who had gone to America nine years previously, *suddenly* turns up unannounced on the doorstep. This leads to some sexual revelations and bristling tension.

11.00 Voices. Professor George Steiner argues that in some cases an oppressive dictatorship is a better breeding ground for literature than a free Western society. Discussing this theory with him are the Russian poet Joseph Brodsky and American novelist, Mary McCarthy.

12.15 Closedown.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including, *6.45 Prayer for* the Day. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.0, 8.0 Today's News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.30, 8.30 News Headlines. 7.45 Thought for the Day.
8.43 The Best of Myles (Part 3). 8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Midweek: Henry Kelly †
10.00 News.
10.02 Gardeners' Question Time
10.30 Morning story: "The Dance" by Cledwyn Hughes.
10.45 Daily Service †
11.00 News; Travel.
11.03 Baker's Dozen Richard Baker with records.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Second Holmes 2: *The Case of* the Maltese Pearls. 12.55 Weather; Travel; Programme News.
1.00 The World at One: News.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour. Sue McGregor's Guest of the Week is Bonnie Angelo, the London Bureau chief of the American Time magazine. In addition, Frances *Bennett has Social Security* Benefit advice for disabled people.
3.00 News.
3.02 Afternoon Theatre † "The Peewit" by Georgina Reid.
3.47 Time for Verse.†
4.00 News.
4.02 Just After Four. John Mapplebeck talks about his first job in journalism.
4.10 Science Now. Deep-sea Drilling. Peter Evans reports on what *scientists have discovered in* 15 years of studying the Earth's crust beneath the sea.
4.40 Story Time: 'The Mutiny and Piratical Seizure of HMS Bounty' by Sir John Barrow (8).
5.00 PM: News Magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 *The Six O'clock News, Financial* Report.
6.30 My Word! †
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Scenes from a Poet's Life
7.45 Women of Mystery. Jessica *Mann* examines the success of women crime-writers, 4: The Criminal.
8.15 Travellers' Tales †Jeremy Siepmann on composers abroad (11) Paganini.
8.45 The Benedictines of Buckfast. Bob Prizeman reports on the many activities which go on in the community which was founded a little over a century ago by a small group of French monks.
9.30 *Kaleidoscope. Arts magazine.* The programme includes a



Peter Porter: Radio 4 6.30pm

review of John Updike's new novel, Bech is Back, which deals with the life of an American *author trying to come to terms* with his new-found role of celebrity. 9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
10.30 Extra Dry Sherrin.†
11.00 A Book at Bedtime 'An Ice-Cream War' by William Boyd (8).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Music in their Soles.
12.00 News; Weather.
12.15 Shipping Forecast; Inshore Forecast.

VHF with lf above except: *6.25am Weather; Travel. 10.0-*10.45 For schools: 10.00 Music Makers 10.20 Something to Think About 10.30 Salut les jeunes! 11.00-12.00 noon For Schools: 11.00 Singing Together 11.20 The Music Box 11.35 Noticeboard 11.40 Computers in the real World.11.55 pm Listening Corner. 2.00-3.00 For Schools: 2.00 Movement and Drama 1 2.40 Listen and Read 2.35 Talk About English! 2.45 *Nature. 5.50-5.55 pm PM* (continued). 11.00-11.30 Study On 4: Buongiorno Italia!

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Your Midweek Choice. Record requests: Vivaldi, Handel arr. Beecham. Scriabin, Rossini arr. Respighi.†
8.00 *News*
8.05 Your Midweek Choice (continued) Ibert. Britten. Debussy
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer. Monteverdi; records †
10.00 Beethoven's Rivals. Chamber music: Archduke Ferdinand. Schubert. Forster, Spohr.†
11.40 Schumann and Brahms. Songs: record.†
12.00 Honnegger. Poulenc and *Milhaud. Concert.*†
1.00 *News.*
1.05 Concert Hall from Broadcasting House, London. Viola and Piano recital: Reynaldo Hahn. Shostakovich.†
2.00 Minnesota Orchestra. Schubert, Ives reconstructed James Sinclair, Beethoven.†
3.30 French Music for Reeds. Ibert, Milhaud, Francaix.†
4.00 Choral Evensong from Paisley Abbey.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
6.30 Jazz Today.†
7.00 The Son. A short story by Graham Swift
7.30 Australian Music. Concert from New Broadcasting House, *Manchester: John Hopkins*, Jennifer Fowler. Peter Sculthorpe, Richard Neale.†
8.40 Six Continents.
9.00 Consorte of Musicke. Part 1: Josquin, Giustiniani, Isaac, Rossinus de Mantua.†
9.40 A Closer Look. A look at poems by John Donne.
10.00 Consorte of Musicke. Part 2: Tromboncino. Dalza, Martini, Spinacino, Capirola.†
10.45 *Ravel. String Quartet.*†
11.15 News.

Radio 2

5.00 *Colin Berry* † 7.30 Ray Moore Young † 12.00 Music While You Work † 12.30 Gloria Hunniford including 2.02 Sports Desk. 2.30 Ed Stewart including 3.02 Sports Desk. 4.00 David Hamilton including 4.02-05.02 Sports Desk. 5.45 News; Sport 6.00 John Dunn *including 6.50* Sports Desk. 7.30 John Gregory † 8.15 Listen to The Band with Charlie Chester † 9.00 The Organist Entertains with Nigel Ogden 9.30 Spike Milligan says Be My Guest † 9.57 Sports Desk 10.00 *Pros and Cons. Confidence tricks are* played before a panel of celebrities 10.30 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight, including (stereo from Midnight) Cricket; Tennis Desk. † 1.00 Star Choice † 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music with Charles Nove

Radio 1

6.00 Mike Smith 7.00 Mike Read 9.00 Simon Bates 11.30 Andy Peebles, *including 12.30 Newsbeat* 2.00 Steve Wright 4.30 Peter Powell, including 5.30 Newsbeat 7.00 Radio 1 Mailbag 8.00 David Jensen 10.00 John Peel 12.00 Close VHF RADIO 1 & 2 5.00 pm With Radio 2 10.00 pm With Radio 1 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00am Newsdesk 7.00 World News 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 7.30 Letter from London 7.40 Paperback Choice 7.45 Report on Religion 8.00 World News 8.09 Reflections 8.15 Jazz Workshop 8.30 Frank Muir Goes Into 9.00 World News 9.09 Review of the British Press 9.15 The World Today 9.30 Financial News 9.40 Look Ahead 9.45 English Baroque Music 10.00 Tom Jones 10.30 Musician at Large 11.00 World News *11.09 News About Britain 11.15* Listening Post 12.00 Radio Newsreel 12.15pm Nature Notebook 12.25 The Farming World 12.45 Sports Roundup 1.00 World News 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 1.30 Bleak House 2.15 Report on Religion 2.30 Frank Muir Goes Into 3.00 Radio Newsreel 3.15 Outlook 4.00 World News 4.09 Commentary 4.15 Rock Salad 4.45 The World Today 5.00 World News 5.09 Listening Post 5.25 New Ideas 8.00 World News 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 9.15 What's New 9.30 Jazz Score 10.00 World News 10.09 The World Today 10.25 Book Choice 10.30 Financial News 10.40 Reflections 10.45 Sports Roundup 11.00 World News 11.09 Commentary 11.15 The Belton Estate 11.30 Top Twenty 12.00am World News 12.09 News About Britain 12.15 Radio Newsreel 12.30 Listening Post 12.45 Frank Muir Goes Into 1.15 Outlook. News Summary 1.45 Short Story 2.00 World News 2.09 Review of the British *Press 2.15 Network UK* 2.30 Assignment 3.00 World News 3.09 News About Britain 3.15 The World Today 3.30 Big Band Sound 4.00 Newsdesk 4.30 Classical Record Review 5.45 The World Today

All times are in GMT

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN. † STEREO. ★ BLACK AND WHITE. (r) REPEAT.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. *Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World* Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BBC 1

BBC Wales 10.15-10.38 I Isgolion: Y Gamrif Hon 11.17-11.40 I Ysgolion: Ffenestri 12.05pm-12.23 I Ysgolion: Daearyddiaeth 12.57-1.00 News of Wales headlines 2.18-2.40 I Ysgolion: Hyno Fyd 3.35-3.55 News of Wales headlines 6.00-6.22 Wales Today. 7.10-7.40 Celtic Road 12.05am News and weather. Scotland 12.55-1.00 The Scottish News 2.40-3.00 For Schools: Around Scotland 3.00-3.15 Closedown 6.00-6.22 Reporting Scotland 12.05am News and weather Northern Ireland 12.57-1.0 Northern Ireland News 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News 6.00-6.22 Scene Around Six 12.05am News and weather England 6.0-6.22 Regional news *magazines 12.10am close.*

S4C

Starts: 2.00 pm Hyn o Fyd. 2.20 Ffalabalam. 2.35 Interlude. 3.40 Years Ahead. 4.20 For What It's Worth. 4.50 Clwb S4C. 4.55 Pili-Pala. 5.00 Tanfor 2020. 5.30 Abbott and Costello: Hungry. 6.00 Brookside. 6.25 Wayne and Shuster: Comedy. 6.55 Gair yn ei Bryd. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Llofta. 8.00 Torth o Fara. 8.45 Y Byd ar Bedwar. 9.15 Film: Hotel Paradiso (Alec Guinness, Gina Lollobrigida) Comedy. Romantic romps at a Paris hotel. 11.00 Broadside. 11.25 Eleventh Hour. 1.00 am Closedown.

YORKSHIRE

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00-6.35 Calendar. 12.00 Closedown.

CHANNEL

As London except: 1.20-1.30 pm News. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30-7.00 Hands. 12.00 Live at the Millionaire: Esther Philips. 12.30 am Closedown.

TYNE TEES

As London except: Starts 9.20 am Good Word. 9.25-9.30 News. 1.20 pm News and Lookaround. 1.25-1.30 Where the Jobs Are. 5.15-5.45 Metal Mickey. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 Northern Life. 12.00 Meanings Renewed. 12.05 am Closedown.

SCOTTISH

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15 Crossroads. 5.40-5.45 Action Line. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30-7.00 Report. 10.30 Between the Lines: Book programme. 11.00 Snooker. 12.00 Late *Call.* 12.05am Love, American style. 12.20 Closedown.

GRANADA

As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada reports. 2.00-2.30 Exchange flags. 5.15-5.45 Beverly Hillbillies. 6.00 This Is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30-7.00 Granada Reports. 12.00 Barney Miller. 12.30 am Closedown.

CENTRAL

As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 Central News. 12.00 Closedown.

ANGLIA

As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 6.00-6.35 About Anglia: With Graham Bell and Christine Webber. 12.00 Paris by Night: Montmartre. 12.30 Space Invaders, followed by Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As London except: Starts 9.25-9.30 am First Thing. 1.20-1.30 pm News. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00-6.35 North Tonight. 12.00 News. 12.05 am Closedown.



Francis Matthews: ITV 1.30pm

BORDER

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00-6.35 Lookaround. 12.00 News. 12.03am Closedown.

HTV WEST

As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00-6.35 News. 12.00 Closedown.

HTV WALES

As HTV West except: 6.00 pm-6.35 Wales at Six.

TVS

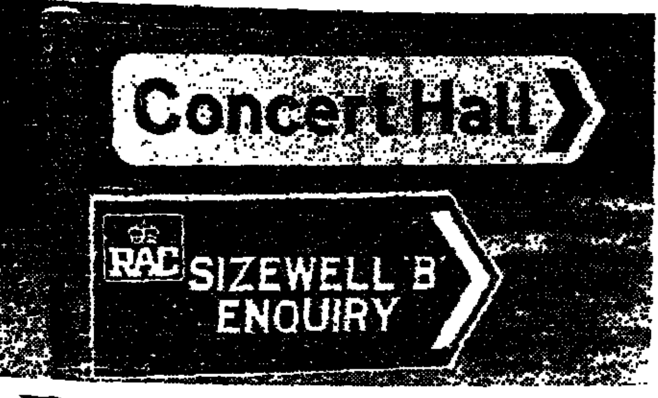
As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Radio. 6.00-6.35 Coast to Coast. 12.00 Company, followed by Closedown.

TSW

As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 5.15 Gus Honeybun's Magic Birthdays. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30 Televiews. 6.40-7.00 Consumer Check. 12.00 Live at the Millionaire: Esther Phillips. 12.30 Postscript. 12.36 Closedown.

ULSTER

As London except: 1.20-1.30 pm Lunchtime News. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00-6.35 Good Evening, Ulster. 12.00 News at Bedtime, Closedown.



Peaceful protest as inquiry opens into Sizewell reactor

From Pearce Wright, Science Editor
Snape, Suffolk

A quiet protest, in more senses than one, marked the opening yesterday of the public inquiry into plans to build an American pressurized water reactor (PWR) at Sizewell, on the Suffolk coast, at a cost of about £1,2000m.

An array of home-made banners and a side show illustrating the hazards of nuclear power occupied the car parks of the concert hall of The Maltings at Snape, where the inquiry is being held, in a peaceful display of opposition.

A remarkable aspect of the day was when Sir Walter Marshall, chairman of the Central Electricity Generating Board and chief advocate of the PWR, strolled among the groups of protestors outside and was prepared to debate spontaneously the points they raised.

To one challenge, about the inequality of a public inquiry, at which the board alone was spending £10m while objectors relied on jumble sales and voluntary subscriptions for support, he said: "I would be delighted if an approach such as a public appeal succeeded," in raising money to enable objectors to conduct their case properly.

However, the opening day of the inquiry belonged to Lord Silsoe, QC, appearing for the board. But during his submission, three women carrying anti-nuclear slogans entered the hall, performed a mime in front of the inquiry inspector, Sir Frank Layfield, QC, and the tables of advocates and objectors to the plan.

For Lord Silsoe it offered a punctuation in the middle of a long opening statement. He sipped water and, by the time he had returned to his argument about the "sufficiency, economy and diversity" of the PWR, the Ipswich Women Against Nuclear Power had slipped silently away.

The inquiry had another unusual aspect, compared with the start of similar large inquiries of national importance such as the Windscale nuclear waste plant inquiry and the third London airport.

The first day at those events allowed supporters and opponents to make opening statements, effectively providing a miniature preview of the inquiry to follow.

However, Sir Frank has ruled against such submissions. He invited Lord Silsoe to plunge directly into presenting the board's case. It will take three months for that to be complete before objectors will be allowed to cross-examine the evidence.

Lord Silsoe said yesterday a decision in favour of Sizewell B did not mean that the board had decided on a string of later PWRs. It would show that a PWR was a contender for orders. But the board wished to build a PWR for three reasons: economy, fuel diversity, and to continue and complete the transfer of PWR technology to Britain.

Lord Silsoe said that although the PWR would be new to Britain it had been widely adopted overseas and had been developed over many years. It was, therefore, not a new technology.

He said: "It will be advantageous to construct a new station in advance of any capacity requirement for it if savings can be affected by displacing less economic plant".

Unable to present opening statements, some of the objectors held a collective press conference. It included an unexpected submission from union representatives of fire, brigade and ambulance workers. It expressed despair of local authorities who were complacent in preparations for emergencies with nuclear reactors.





A silent demonstrator (left) and masked protester (right) at Snape. Professor William Hall (centre, top) is assisting Sir Frank Layfield at the inquiry (Photographs by Brian Harris).

Tebbit aims to curtail union funds to Labour

Continued from page 1

extremely detailed series of measures on curbing the traditional pro-Labour activities of the unions. "I do not see any necessity for unions to be partisan political creatures," Mr Tebbitt added. Unions were inevitably involved in "politics with a small 'p'," but he questioned whether their members wanted to be eternally hog-tied to a particular political party.

The Green Paper canvasses a number of options for curtailing the flow of money from the unions to the Labour Party. These include a shift to "contracting-in" which, on past precedent, would reduce the proportion of those paying the political levy from 82 per cent at present to nearer 20 per cent.

Beyond that reform, Mr Tebbit is considering regular ballots to decide whether a union should continue to remain affiliated to the Labour Party; measures to end the ban in some unions on non-party members holding the top jobs of general secretary or president; a redefinition of the 1913 Act's narrow interpretation of "political objects"; tighter rules on the administration of political funds and annual returns of accounts to ensure that money is not being misused for political activities; and new safeguards to halt the "check-off" of the political levy so that union members do not unwittingly give cash to the Labour Party.

The employment Secretary made clear that although the Government is being "steadily driven" towards legislation, the proposals in the Green Paper are for discussion and the election manifesto rather than immediate legislation.

However, trade union leaders reacted sharply to the proposals. Mr David Basnett, leader of the general and boilermakers' union (GMBATU), insisted that Mr Tebbit's ideas on changing the internal structure of unions "smack of state control".

He added: "His proposal on the political levy has nothing to do with democracy, individual rights or industrial relations. It is a blatant attempt to cut-off the Labour Party's sources of finance while keeping those of the Conservative Party intact."

The TUC described the document as "Mr Tebbit's latest indulgence in union-bashing", which failed to justify his anti-union prejudices. It said in a statement: "Trade union members are quite capable of determining their own democratic procedures without any meddling by Mr Tebbit

Green Paper extracts, page 4
Leading article, page 11

Frank Johnson in Barchester

A chronicle of modern Peterborough

Coming down from Birmingham, I came upon Barchester. Trollope thought it was in the West Country. But the makers of the television series needed a chathedral close that breathed intrigue, and a catherdral that was suitably tremendous, but not so famous as to bring the destruction of recognition.

So it was Peterborough. And for ever more, in the mind's eye of the millions, this will be Barchester. Trollope would not have quarrelled with the choice. People were always trying to get him to name the city that had inspired Trollope's – Wells being the favourite. He declined.

"What I am conscious of is having depicted the plantonic idea of a chathedral town", he told his friend and first biographer, Escott. "Human nature varies infinitely in its outer garb; its inward heart is much about the same everywhere." His Barchester plots, he added, "grew out of *The Times* correspondence columns during a dull season of the fifties".

To the now-famous close, then. Around the green sward stand the three soaring arches of the cathedral's west front. There stand also the palace and the deanery, the deanery being preferred by the television people, for some reason, to the real palace as the exterior of the screen palace.

A refreshing spot, then, this close. But I knew from Trollope that it was a place of passions and wordly ammbitions. I crossed to the palace and called on the Bishop. He turned out to be a man of nearly 70 named Douglas Feaver, scholarly, with that straight, silver hair somehow associated with all true bishops, a man precise in speech and thought.

Understandably, he desired to know precisely what, in calling upon him, I wanted. I was very vague. Er, what did he think of Trollope? He did not like him much. But it was clear that the filming had afforded him a certain amussement.

But Trollope got things wrong, apprantly. It was Queen Victoria who appointed archdeacons, not the bishops. Otherwise, the same man would not had appointed archdeacons as different as Arabin and Proudie, my bishop explained. But was Trollope right about the larger matter – the wordly nature of the church? "He catered to the prejudices and ignorance of people on the subject."

The bishop had read some Trollope during the war, including the political novels. Those he found "very tedious", even more so than the ecclesiastical. In fiction, the bishop preferred Thomas Hardy. Also, Dick Francis. And on television, he liked excitement and violence. "I like to see a lot of tomato juice."

His ancestors had been farmers, but his father was a professional photographer. Academically, the bishop's Oxford career had been "not undistinguished". Eleven years ago, he was Rural Dean of Nottingham. One morning he came downstairs to collect the post and found a letter from Mr Heath offering him the bishop of Peterborough. He hurried upstairs to his wife's bed. Both were delighted.

Sensing a hint of Trollopian ambition, I asked whether being delighted the correct emotion. 'Why not, wouldn't you be?"

What did he think of all this stuff from the C of E about nuclear weapons? It was only from a minority in the Synod, he insisted. Their ethics were confused. Given the presence of evil in the world, it was not evil to possess nuclear weapons for the purposes of deterring evil. What about the C of E and its desire to be close to the Catholics? "The *Roman* Catholics", he corrected. "We are also catholic." He thought the Pope could have little knowledge of British church history, "no more than we could of the church history of Estonia".

But did not he think the Pope impressive? "I have never met him", he replied. Impressive as a world figure, I expanded. The bishop said he did not find any figures impressive. Furthermore, he did not think we should be paying attention all the time to world figures and people in the news, or to the news itself, for that matter.

There was a danger in seeing the world as a rapid sequence of events. That was the trouble with people giving us, and wanting, the news. Jesus said: "Tell no man". "Did he say that?" I inquired. "yes, read the gospels." But did he not want people to have news? "Well, he didn't give publicity to his miracles."

Trollope could not have actually *liked* his waffling bishops. So he would have approved of this one.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Duke of Gloucester, Patron of the Worshipful Company of Pattenmakers, attends a court luncheon at Pewterers' Hall, London, 12.40. Patron of The Victorian Society, he opens its silver jubilee exhibition, The Battle is Not Yet Won, at Heinz Gallery, The British Architectural Library's Drawing Collection, Royal Institute of British Architects, Portman Square, London, 6.30.

Princess Alexandra visits The Queen's Flight and Royal Air Force, Benson, Oxfordshire, 11.30.

New exhibitions

The Edinburgh Glasgow Boys: Edinburgh's combined collection of Glasgow School paintings, National Gallery of Scotland, The Mound, Princes Street, Edinburgh; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (from today until March 6).

Magic Moments: snapshot photography selected by John Greenwood (until Feb 11); and Stars in the Sitting Room: Colour photographs by Peter Bolton, Roderick Ebdon, Ron McFarlane and Paul Stokes (until Feb 19); The RPS National Centre of Photography, The Octagon, Milsom Street, Bath; Mon to Sat 10 to 4.45.

Prints by Patrick Caulfield, York City Art Gallery, Exhibition Square; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (from today until Feb 6).

Exhibitions in progress

Modern British pottery, Peter Dingley, 16 Meer Street, Stratford upon Avon: Mon to Sat 9.30 to 1.30, 2.30 to 5.30, closed Sun and Thurs afternoons (until March 5).

Paintings and drawings by Leonid Pasternak: Twice-told Tales: paintings and drawings by Stephen Farthing and Glenn Sujo; MU/ZE/UM: Traces, by B C Gilbert, G Lewis and Russell Mills; all at Museum of Modern Art, 30 Pembroke Street, Oxford; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (until Jan 30).

Drawings: Technique and Purpose, Gallery of Modern Art, 81 Princess Street, Manchester, Mon to Sat 10 to 6 (until Feb 5).

Contemporary paintings and sculpture by Yorkshire artists, The Manor House, Castle Yard, Ilkley; Tues to Sun 10 to 5 (until Jan 30) closed Mon.

Pennine City: A portrait of Bradford, Industrial Museum, Moorside Road, Bradford; Tues to Sun 10 to 5 (until March 6).

Last chance to see

Ceramics by Ewen Henderson; Textured collage oils by Anna Bonshek; Prints by Bobbie Wallace; Oxford Gallery, 24 High Street, Oxford; 10 to 5 (ends today).

Dorothy Johnstone, 1892-1980, her word and paintings, Aberdeen Art Gallery, Schoolhill; 10 to 5 (ends today).

Talks, lectures

The Making of *The Flight of the Condor*, by M. L. A. Andrews, Ulster Museum, Botanic Gardens, Belfast, 7.30.

Art and the Frech Revolution, by Gill Hedley, Laing Art Gallery, Higham Place, Newcastle upon Tyne, 12.30.

Music

Concert by the Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra, Colston Hall, Colston Street, Bristol, 7.30.

Recital by Ian Kennedy (tenor), Town Hall, Dewsbury, W Yorks, 12.30.

General

Scottish country dancing, Caledonian Society of Lincoln, St Andrew's with Newland URC Hall, Top of High Street, Lincoln, 7.45.

The Times Crosssword Puzzle No 16,025

ACROSS

1 Mugger that makes rather than takes handbags (9).
6 Wavy bit of lawn edging, perhaps (5).
9 Pastime that could cause fold-up of *Isdu Shimbun* (7).
10 Dash back on vehicle to get the bird (7).
Saving clause gets a loud round of applause (5).
To suggest you supped with the devil would be hearsay (9).
Area liable to be exploited by strikes (5-5).
Sounds amused on the boundary (2-2).
Each side equal attraction (4).
Teller of tall stories in *Carmen* or other production (8).
Impose tie re-design and get abstract (9).
Surrounded by section of the Coldstream on guard (5).
Tidy city ahead of fashion (7).
Wingless thought (7).
Monarchical lads (5).
Bridge opponents about to join, going to church or coming out (9).

DOWN

Reading lights should help its elucidation (9).
Gold garland lifted from college (5).
Lou taking artist to port for musical entertainment (8).
Letters of identity (8).
5 Do relief work for print unit chief (6).
6 Take ill in Sterne novel (6).
7 Vehicle for outings on the bench? (9).
8 Put on in French ode, we hear (5).
14 Capacity for untruth sounds a risky business (9).
16 Claiming too much for crash – car a goner (9).
17 Well-aimed shaft in 13 (8).
18 Making a show by trimming round notice (8).
21 The price to a student of ribbing (6).
22 Sporting guide from Hogsnorton (6).
23 A bit hot and fast, these days (5).
25 Bulls twice lit up when one entered (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,024

Books – hardback

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting non-fiction books published last year:
Clinging to the Wreckage, by John Mortimer (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £8.95)
Death and the Enlightenment, by John McManners (Oxford, £17.50)
Fires, by Marguerite Yourcenar, translated by Dori Katz (Aidan Ellis, £7.50)
Love, Death and Money in the Pays d'Oc, by Emmanuel Le Roy Ladurie (Scolar, £17.50)
P G Wodehouse, a biography, by Frances Donaldson (Weidenfeld & Nicolson £10.95)
Schindler's Ark, by Thomas Keneally (Hodder & Stoughton, £7.95)
Shadows on the Grass, by Simon Raven (Blond & Briggs, £7.95)
The Collected Poems of Ivor Gurney, (Oxford, £12)
The Letters of Alfred Lord Tennyson, edited by Cecil Y Lang & Edgar F Shannon Jr, volume I, 1821-50 (Oxford, £17.50)
The Strangers are All Gone, volume IV of the memoirs of Anthony Powell (Heinemann, £9.50)

PH

Intelpost

Intelpost, the Post Office's facsimile service, has a new way of sending an urgent short message or greeting for delivery within hours. Special greeting cards and a form are available at main post offices throughout Britain.

You can write as many words a you wish in the space allowed on the A4-size form. The message can be delivered in your own handwriting.

The price for using the short message form is £1.50. Delivery charges are £2.50 outside London and £4.50 to all addresses in London-numbered postal districts. Messages can also be delivered by first class mail the next working day at no additional cost to the transmission charge.

Intelpost operates from Monday to Friday.

Literacy aid

A special educational pack for people who have difficulty with written words or numbers has been developed by the Adult Literacy and Basic Skills Unit and the Post Office. It is called *Using the Post Office* and is available to basic education tutors and their students from the ALBSU at Kingsbourne House, 229/231 High Holborn, London WC1V 7 DA, for £2.50 plus postage.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.67	1.58
Austria Sch	27.30	25.50
Belgium Fr	79.50	75.00
Canada $	2.01	1.93
Denmark Kr	13.56	12.86
Finland Mkk	8.70	8.20
France Fr	10.82	10.32
Germany DM	3.86	3.64
Greece Dr	152.00	132.00
Hongkong $	10.63	10.08
Ireland Pt	1.17	1.11
Italy Lira	2185.00	2085.00
Japan Yen	384.00	358.00
Netherlands Gld	4.26	4.02
Norway Kr	11.55	10.90
Portugal Esc	153.00	141.00
South Africa Rd	2.13	1.95
Spain Pta	199.50	189.50
Sweden Kr	11.95	11.30
Switzerland Fr	3.20	3.00
USA $	1.63	1.57
Yugoslavia Dnr	126.00	118.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 326.1.
London: The *FT* Index closed down 9.4 at 604.3.

Sporting fixtures

Football: Five FA Cup third round replays; one third division and one fourth division match.

Snooker: Lada Classic, at Spectrum Arena, Warrington (2 and 7).

Racing: Meetings at Plumpton (1.30) and Kelso (12.45).

Anniversaries

Births: Jean Baptiste van Helmont, chemist, Brussels, 1580; Johann Pestalozzi, educational reformer, Zurich, 1746; Jack London, writer, San Francisco, 1876. The (now Royal) Aeronautical Society of Great Britain was founded, 1866. Zanzibar Revolution Day in Tanzania.

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Roads

London and South-east: South London: Bond Way, part of Vauxhall one-way system. NE London: Sewer work on A406 North Circular Road, Crooked Billet, Walthamstow, one lane only westbound 9.30am to 4pm. NW London: Roadworks on A40 Western Avenue, between Hillingdon and Perivale.

Midlands and East Anglia: M1: Lanes closed from junction 24 (East Midlands Airport to 25 (Derby). A1: closed northbound at Tern Hill railway bridge, Shrewsbury: diversions via A53 and A442.

North: M6: Lane closures between junctions 16 and 17 (Kidsgrove and Sandbach). A1(M): One Carriageway shared 10 miles N of Scotch Corner, N Yorks. A66: Carriageway work at Greta by-pass, Co Durham.

Wales and West: M4: Repairs on both carriageways between junctions 34 (Llantrisant) and 35 (Pencoed). A40: Roadwords at Cheltenham Road roundabout, Gloucester. A55: By-pass construction, Chester to Ewloe, Clwyd.

Scotland: A82: Offside lanes closed on Stirling road, Dumbarton. M9: West bound carriageway shared from Craigforth to Cambusbarron. M90: Lanes closed northbound between junctions 5 (south of Kinross) and 8 (A91).

Information supplied by the AA.

The papers

The Daily Mirror says Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, sometimes "plays too rough". When he "seeks to bankrupt the Labour Party by cutting the contributions it gets from the unions, then he is using the law for the political gain of the Tory party". Both parties have their paymasters, the newspaper says – the Tories have big business.

The Daily Express says that "reactionary union chiefs" who oppose secret postal ballots will find themselves isolated. "Those who try to use the closed shop to bring their members into line will simply seal the fate of the closed shop. Trade unionists are on the march – for freedom."

The Bonn Generalanzieger, said yesterday that the whole "Falklands venture was Thatcher's one-man show". Despite her "personal guarantee" of British protection, the islanders should not regard their Argentine neighbours as enemies forever.

Die Welt pointed to Mrs Thatcher's "inimitable manner" in dealing with her critics. "The British Prime Minister is not made of aluminium like the superstructure of the HMS Sheffield but of a tougher metal".

Weather forecast

A trough of low pressure will move slowly and erratically S over England and Wales.

6am to midnight

London, East Anglia, SE and central S England, E Midlands: Cloudy, some rain or drizzle becoming more persitent; wind SW, moderate or fresh; temp 7 to 9C (45 to 48F).

E, SW and central N England, W Midlands, Channel Islands, S Wales: Cloudy, rain and drizzle, with hill fog; wind SW, moderate or fresh; max 6 to 8C (43 to 46F).

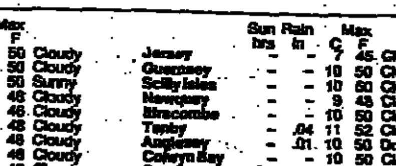
N Wales, NW and NE England, Lake District, Isle of Man: Cloudy, rain and drizzle, becoming brighter; wind SW, fresh or strong; max 5 to 7C (41 to 45F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, SW Scotland, Glasgow, N Ireland: Rain clearing but showers developing, wintry over hills; wind SW, strong, gales in exposed places; max 4 to 6C (39 to 43F.)

Aberdeen, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE and NW Scotland, Argyll, Orkney, Shetland: Showers, wintry in places, bright intervals; wind SW to W, strong, gales in exposed places; max 3 to 5C (37 to 41F)

Outlook for tomorrow and Friday: Showers, sleet or snow, turning to rain. Cold with night frost, becoming less cold.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind SW, sea rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind SW, strong, occasionally gale; sea rough.



Sun rises: 8.02 am. Sun sets: 4.16 pm.
Moon sets: 2.42 pm. Moon rises: 6.49 am.
New Moon January 14.

Lighting-up time

London 4.46 pm to 7.32 am
Bristol 4.56 pm to 7.41 am
Edinburgh 4.35 pm to 8.07 am
Manchester 4.44 pm to 7.49 am
Penzance 5.13 pm to 7.47 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; r, rain.

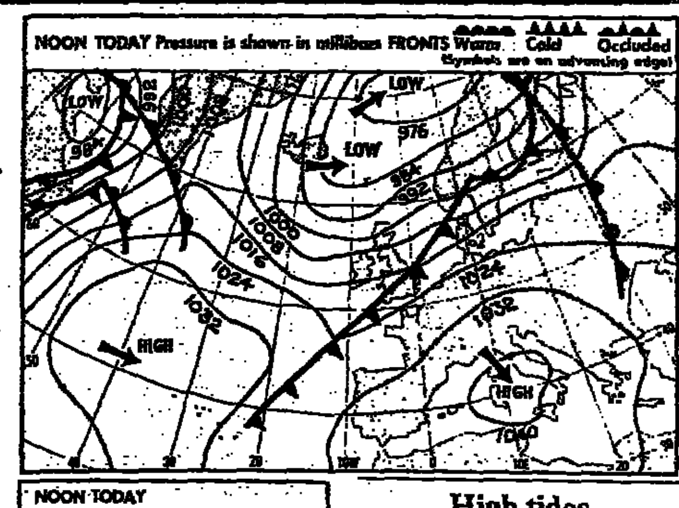
		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	09	48	Guernsey	c	05	41
Birmingham	c	09	48	Inverness	c	10	50
Blackpool	c	09	48	Jersey	c	05	41
Bristol	c	09	48	London	c	09	48
Cardiff	r	08	46	Manchester	c	09	48
Edinburgh	c	10	50	Newcastle	c	09	48
Glasgow	c	09	48	Ronaldsway	c	09	48

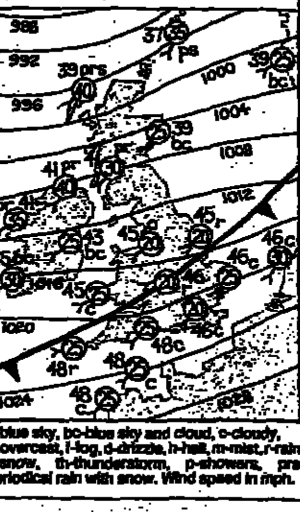
London

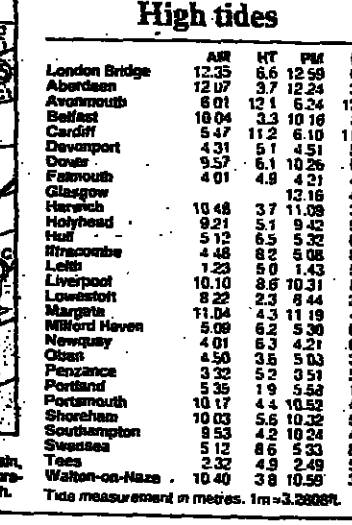
Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 9C (48F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 9C (48F). Humidity: 6 pm, 73 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.2hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,027.7 millibars falling.
1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

Highest and lowest

Highest day temp: Tenby, Kinloss, 11C (52F); lowest day max: Eskdalemuir, Jersey 7C (45F); highest rainfall: Stornoway, 0.81in; highest sunshine: Cromer, 5.2hr.





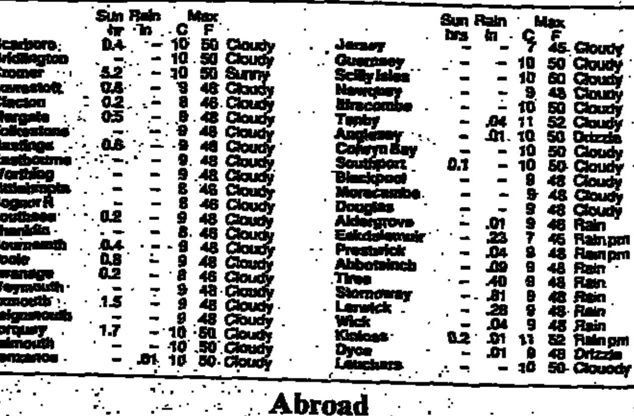


b-blue sky, bc-blue sky and cloud, c-cloudy, o-overcast, f-fog, d-drizzle, h-hail, m-mist, r-rain, s-snow, th-thunderstorm, p-showers, pr-periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph.

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	12.35	6.6	12.59	6.5
Aberdeen	12.07	3.7	12.24	3.9
Avonmouth	6.01	12.1	6.24	12.1
Belfast	10.04	3.3	10.16	3.2
Cardiff	5.47	11.2	6.10	11.2
Devonport	4.31	5.1	4.51	5.0
Dover	9.57	6.1	10.26	6.2
Falmouth	4.01	4.9	4.21	4.8
Glasgow			12.16	4.7
Harwich	10.48	3.7	11.09	3.7
Holyhead	9.21	5.1	9.42	5.0
Hull	5.12	6.5	5.32	6.7
Ilfracombe	4.48	8.2	5.08	8.1
Leith	1.23	5.0	1.43	5.1
Liverpool	10.10	8.6	10.31	8.4
Lowestoft	8.22	2.3	8.44	2.3
Margate	11.04	4.3	11.19	4.4
Milford Haven	5.09	6.2	5.30	6.2
Newquay	4.01	6.3	4.21	6.2
Oban	4.50	3.5	5.03	3.5
Penzance	3.32	5.2	3.51	5.1
Portland	5.35	1.9	5.58	1.7
Portsmouth	10.17	4.4	10.52	4.3
Shoreham	10.03	5.6	10.32	5.6
Southampton	9.53	4.2	10.24	4.2
Swansea	5.12	8.6	5.33	8.5
Tees	2.32	4.9	2.49	5.0
Walton-on-Naze	10.40	3.8	10.59	3.9

Tide measurement in metres. 1m=3.2808ft.



Around Britain

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarboro	0.4	–	10	50	Cloudy
Bridlington	–	–	10	50	Cloudy
Cromer	5.2	–	10	50	Sunny
Lowestoft	0.6	–	9	48	Cloudy
Clacton	0.2	–	8	46	Cloudy
Margate	0.5	–	9	48	Cloudy
Folkestone	–	–	9	48	Cloudy
Hastings	0.6	–	9	48	Cloudy
Eastbourne	–	–	9	48	Cloudy
Worthing	–	–	9	48	Cloudy
Littlehampton	–	–	8	46	Cloudy
Bognor R	–	–	8	46	Cloudy
Southsea	0.2	–	9	48	Cloudy
Shanklin	–	–	8	48	Cloudy
Bournemouth	0.4	–	9	48	Cloudy
Poole	0.8	–	9	48	Cloudy
Swanage	0.2	–	8	46	Cloudy
Weymouth	–	–	9	48	Cloudy
Exmouth	1.5	–	9	48	Cloudy
Teignmouth	–	–	9	48	Cloudy
Torquay	1.7	–	10	50	Cloudy
Falmouth	–	–	10	50	Cloudy
Penzance	–	.01	10	50	Cloudy
Jersey	–	–	7	45	Cloudy
Guernsey	–	–	10	50	Cloudy
Scilly Isles	–	–	10	50	Cloudy
Newquay	–	–	9	48	Cloudy
Ilfracombe	–	–	10	50	Cloudy
Tenby	–	.04	11	52	Cloudy
Anglesey	–	.01	10	50	Drizzle
Colwyn Bay	–	–	10	50	Cloudy
Southport	0.1	–	10	50	Cloudy
Blackpool	–	–	9	48	Cloudy
Morecambe	–	–	9	48	Cloudy
Douglas	–	–	9	48	Cloudy
Aldergrove	–	.01	9	48	Rain
Eskdalemuir	–	.23	7	45	Rain pm
Prestwick	–	.04	9	48	Rain pm
Abbotsinch	–	.09	9	48	Rain
Tiree	–	.40	9	48	Rain
Stornoway	–	.81	9	48	Rain
Lerwick	–	.28	9	48	Rain
Wick	–	.04	9	48	Rain
Kinloss	0.2	.01	11	52	Rain pm
Dyce	–	.01	9	48	Drizzle
Leuchars	–	–	10	50	Cloudy

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow; fg, fog.

		C	F
Ajaccio	f	7	45
Akrotiri	c	15	59
Alexandria	c	16	61
Algiers	s	15	59
Amsterdam	c	9	48
Athens			
Bahrain	f	16	61
Barbados*	s	28	82
Barcelona	s	10	50
Beirut			
Belgrade	c	2	36
Berlin	c	10	50
Bermuda*	r	21	70
Biarritz	s	9	48
Boulogne	c	7	45
Bordeaux	fg	2	36
Brussels	c	9	48
Budapest	f	10	50
Buen Aires*	s	35	95
Cairo	s	17	63
Cape Tn	f	21	70
C'blanca	s	15	59
Chicago*	c	4	39
Cologne	c	9	48
Copenhgn	c	7	45
Corfu	s	16	61
Dallas*	s	11	52
Dublin	c	9	48
Dubrovnik			
Faro	s	14	57
Florence			
Frankfurt	c	7	45
Funchal	s	19	66
Geneva	s	2	36
Gibraltar	c	14	57
Helsinki	c	7	45
Hongkong	c	14	57
Innsbruck	s	2	36
Istanbul	f	8	46
Jeddah	c	28	82
Jo'burg	f	32	90
Karachi	f	21	70
Las Palmas	c	18	64
Lisbon	f	8	46
Locarno	s	4	39
L Angeles*	s	19	66
Luxembg	c	5	41
Madrid	s	5	41
Majorca	f	13	55
Malaga	f	13	55
Malta			
Melbourne			
Mexico C*	f	17	63
Miami*	c	27	81
Milan	fg	-1	30
Montreal*	r	0	32
Moscow	c	1	34
Munich	s	8	45
Nairobi	s	25	77
Naples	s	12	54
New Delhi	s	25	77
New York			
Nice	s	11	52
Oslo	f	1	34
Ottawa			
Paris	c	5	41
Peking	s	3	37
Perth	s	26	79
Prague	c	7	45
Reykjavik	c	-3	27
Rhodes	s	14	57
Riyadh	s	16	61
Rio de Jan*	s	28	82
Rome	s	8	46
Salzburg	s	6	43
Sao Paulo*	f	30	86
S Francisco*	s	11	52
Santiago			
Seoul*	c	-5	23
Singapore			
Stockholm	c	4	39
Strasbourg	c	6	43
Sydney			
Tangier	s	16	61
Tel Aviv	s	15	59
Tenerife	f	19	66
Tokyo	s	8	46
Toronto*	r	3	37
Tunis	c	14	57
Valencia	s	10	50
Vancouver*	c	9	48
Venice*	fg	1	34
Vienna	c	11	52
Warsaw	c	6	43
Washington			
Zurich	s	1	34

*denotes Monday's figures are latest available

هكذا من الأصل